THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

INCENDIARIES ARRESTED—HIESTER CLYMER IN THE SENATE CHAMBER—A NEW RAILROAD—LOTTERY TICKETS AND POLICIES—BETTING ON ELECTIONS—THE CRIMINAL COURTS IN PHILADELPHIA—A NEW BILL, ETC. ETC.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

HARRISBURG, February 21.

Three young men, belonging to a fire company in this city, have been arrested on the charge of being the authors of several incendiary fires which have recently occurred in this city. Some of the Philadelphia Insurance Companies have suffered severely by their acts.

Hon. Hiester Clymer visited the Senate chamber this morning, for the first time since the Gubernatorial contest. He received a warm welcome from both Democratic and Republican Senators. Mr. Clymer, it is understood, is to be the President of the new railroad company which has been formed to extend from Bridesboro, Berks county, to Wilmington, Delaware. The capital stock ($800,000) has all been subscribed. The work on the road will be commenced early in the spring. This route makes Wilmington twenty-two miles nearer to Reading than by way of Philadelphia, and both the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads will tap all the western trade to and from that city. The shipments of coal and iron annually to Wilmington are very heavy.

Speaker Glass has appointed Messrs. Lee, Subers, Worrell, Donahugh, and Davis, as a Special Committee to inquire into the sale of lottery tickets and lottery policies in the city of Philadelphia, and to report to the Legislature by bill or otherwise. They have not yet determined upon the time and place of meeting. Mr. Joseph R. Matthews, late Government detective, is clerk of the Committee.

Senator Davis has prepared a bill providing that when any bet or wager of money or thing of value shall be made on the result of any election within this Commonwealth, or deposited in the hands of any person as stakeholder, it shall be lawful for any person to bring suit for the amount or value of any such bet or wager against the winner, if paid over to him, or against the stakeholder, if not so paid, and upon recovery, one-half shall be for the use of the person so suing, and the other half for the use of the county wherein suit is brought: *Provided*, That every such suit shall be brought within two years from the day such bet or wager shall have been made.

District Attorney William B. Mann was here this morning on business connected with the act relative to the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, General Jail Delivery, and Court of Quarter Sessions, of the city and county of Philadelphia. As this bill makes an almost entire revolution in the mode of proceedings in your criminal courts, it will interest the bench and the bar, so I send it to you entire:—

Section 1. That the sessions of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer general jail delivery, and Quarter Sessions of the peace of the city and county of Philadelphia shall commence on the first Monday of each month, instead of the days now fixed by law for the holding of the same.

Section 2. The said courts shall, before the commencement of each term, as hereby established, issue a venire for the summoning of twenty-four residents of said city and county to serve as grand jurors, and one or more venires for the summoning of petit jurors, shall be issued before or during said term, the number of petit jurors so to be summoned, and the time they are to serve, to be determined by said Court when said venire or venires shall be ordered.

Section 3. The said Courts shall not hereafter be required to decide ten days before the commencement of a term which of the judges shall hold said Courts, but said decision may be made at any time before, or at the commencemt of each term.

Section 4. Nothing herein contained shall be construed or taken to affect the act of February eighteen, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, as now applicable to said Court, and no person shall be bailed under said act, except upon the expiration of the second term herein created, nor be discharged under said act, except upon the expiration of the fourth term herein created.

Section 5. It shall be the duty of all committing magistrates in said city and county to enter upon their criminal dockets the name, residence, and occupation, if any, of all defendants' bail, and witnesses in every criminal case, and to send to the District Attorney of said city and county a true transcript of said docket within forty-eight hours after the binding over or committal of any defendant; and a wilful violation of the requirements of this section is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction thereof the party offending shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Section 6. This act shall go into effect March fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and shall apply to the term commencing the first Monday of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven; and all laws and parts of laws inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed; and all laws and parts of laws relative to said courts not inconsistent herewith, are hereby declared to be in full force.

The bill came up on the calendar yesterday, and was objected off by Mr. Gregory, for the reason that he thought forty-eight hours would not give the Aldermen sufficient time to make the returns to the District Attorney, as required by the fourth section. This bill has already passed the Senate.

An Important Opinion from Attorney-General Brewster.

ONLY THE BODIES OF SOLDIERS WHO PERISHED WHILE SERVING IN PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS TO BE DISINTERRED AND REMOVED FOR BURIAL WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE STATE, AT THE EXPENSE THEREOF.

Opinion.—The Legislature, in the general appropriation acts of 1864 and 1865, sections 15 and 14, authorized the Chief of Transportation to pay "the expense of disinterring and carrying to the place of burial, the bodies of deceased soldiers of *Pennsylvania Regiments*," and provided for the costs thereof. By the appropriation act of 1866, a like appropriation is made, using the same words as in the said acts of 1864 and 1865, with the exception of the word *Regiments*, which is omitted. Under the act last named, two classes of claims have been presented to the Transportation Department for payment:—

1. For the expenses incurred in removing the remains of deceased soldiers who had been residents of this State, but who had enlisted in the regiments of other States, and for whose service as soldiers this State received no credit upon her quota.

2. Of those who enlisted in the Regular Army and Navy, but who were counted in the quotas called for from the State, and whose service as soldiers was credited to this State.

The Chief of Transportation has requested my opinion upon the question, whether under said act of 1866, such claims can be paid and transportation issued?

As to the first class of claims, I am clearly of opinion that they do not come either within the letter or spirit of the act; although in the same general service as regiments made up and sent from this State under the respective calls made, yet they cannot, in any sense, be said to be *soldiers* of Pennsylvania, merely because they happened to be residents or citizens therein at the time of the enlistments. In nearly, if not quite all such cases, the parties were influenced in their enlistment by the offer of large bounties made in the neighboring States, and by enlisting there deprived this State of her right to their military services, so that neither the State nor the citizens thereof can be said to have received any benefit from their enlistment beyond what was received from the citizens of other States enlisting in their own regiments; but, on the contrary, by reason thereof, had additional burdens cast upon them. Such persons cannot, therefore, in my opinion, be called soldiers of Pennsylvania, and are not entitled to the benefits provided for in said act—more especially in view of the proclamation by the Governor, issued February 24, 1864, cautioning all persons against such enlistments. As to the second class, although not strictly within the letter of the law, yet the State having not only the benefit of their enlistments in the general service, but also being credited upon her quota with such enlistments, and her citizens being thereby, to that extent, relieved from the military service required of them, I am of opinion that such soldiers may fairly be said to be serving for this State in the armies of the United States, and to come within the intention of the act of 1866, making provision for the disinterring, transportation, and burial of the bodies of deceased soldiers of Pennsylvania.

BENJ. HARRIS BREWSTER, Attorney-Gen.
Attorney-General's Office, Harrisburg, February 13, 1867.

Attempt of Burglars to Steal the "Webster Plate."

A bold and partially successful robbery was committed in Southboro on Sunday night, in the house of Captain Samuel Appleton, a grandson of Daniel Webster. It has been somewhat generally known that the family plate of Daniel Webster has been for some time in the possession of Captain Appleton, and about one year ago a desperate attempt was made to get possession of it and other valuables in his house. The robbers utterly failed, however, as their entrance to the house was quickly discovered by Captain Appleton, who shot one of them and procured the arrest of both. On Sunday night Captain Appleton returned to his house from a temporary absence, about 11 o'clock, and soon after retired. He was aroused from a partial sleep not long after by noises down stairs which appeared suspicious. Thinking that all was not right, he arose and partially dressed, and descended from his chamber with a kerosene lamp in his hand.

As he reached the hall below he looked through the door, which was partially open, into his library, and saw that his papers were strewn around the floor of the room. Before he had time to enter the library, the outer front door opened from some cause, and the light was extinguished by the wind. Convinced that the house had been entered by robbers, he went immediately back to his chamber and armed himself with his pistol, which was a large single-barrelled one, and went down again, this time without a light, and proceeded to his dining-room. As he was entering the room his foot tripped against something, afterwards found to be a drawer, which had been ransacked and then thrown there, and he was pitched forward upon his face. In falling his pistol exploded, the ball entering the floor. In the light of the flash of the explosion he saw the forms of two men, who immediately jumped upon him, seizing him by the throat, choking and beating him until he became insensible, and remained so for two hours.

Captain Appleton thinks he retained consciousness for nearly ten minutes, during which time he was severely bruised in the face and body in a number of places, but meanwhile succeeding in making outcries sufficient to arouse other members of the family, and to alarm the robbers, so that they hastily fled, carrying away, as the entire result of their work, two one thousand dollar United States 7·30 notes. An examination of the house showed that nearly every room below stairs had been thoroughly ransacked, bureaus opened and emptied of their contents, and nearly all the silver-ware and valuables in those rooms piled together upon a shawl of Mrs. Appleton's, spread upon the floor, preparatory to their departure, which was doubtless soon to have been made.

An examination of the windows showed that the robbers had effected an entrance by cutting the glass of one of the windows, and then unfastening and opening it. Captain Appleton, although severely bruised, is not seriously injured, and feels the loss of the money taken as of slight value compared with this second successful defense of a most valued heirloom, in addition to other valuables. As yet the robbers have been successful in eluding detection.

Captain Appleton had sold his farm a day or two previous to the robbery, and there is every reason to believe that the men who committed the robbery knew of it. It appears that the work was done systematically, as it was discovered that they had previously broken into the stable and got the horse and carriage ready to assist them in escaping with the plunder, which they fortunately were hindered from carrying away.—*Boston Journal.*

The Quarrel between the Queen of Spain and her Husband.

The cable despatches announced that the King-Consort of Spain had been exiled, and now we have the cause of this strange action by steamer. It appears that Don Francisco, the King-Consort of Spain, has taken a great fancy to a certain tenor of the opera at Madrid, and has made vehement efforts to get him created duke and grandee of Spain. At the last Council of State the matter was brought forward for the third time, when the Ministry peremptorily refused to comply with the wish of Don Francisco, and the Queen showed by her silence that she fully agreed with their decision.

On this the King-Consort broke out into the most violent rage, and "apostrophized in the most offensive terms" the characters of Marshal Narvalz, Senor Martori, the Civil Governor of Madrid, and another Minister, accusing them of the grossest public and private immorality. The Ministers retaliated, and the Queen sat by unmoved while the character of her husband was torn to tatters. The end of the matter was that he was ordered to retire to the Castle of Prado, there to remain under arrest for the present, while his *protege* and intimate friend was marched off to the frontier by a file of gendarmes.

This is a summary way of ending matrimonial quarrels that is peculiar to royalty. Queen Isabella rules by her own right, and her husband can only exercise as much authority as she chooses to extend to him. It is a matter of policy, as well as affection, for him to conciliate his wife as much as possible. But the truth is, the royal pair are ill-assorted, and their marriage is a most unhappy one. It is a hard, sad story. When very young Isabella was induced to wed her cousin Don Francisco, through the machinations of her mother, Queen Christiana, and old King Louis Philippe, of France.

The marriage was an unsuitable one in every respect. It was known to all Madrid that Don Francisco was a very effeminate character in every respect, and it was hinted that there never could be any progeny between the royal pair. But it seems that this was the very reason why the marriage was arranged. For King Louis Philippe had married one of his sons, the Duke de Montpensier, to a younger sister of the Queen of Spain, and the unscrupulous old King was dazzled by the idea of his descendants inheriting the throne of Spain in default of children by the Queen. As for Queen Isabella, she was young, only fifteen or sixteen years of age, and had no opinion apart from her wicked mother and the mercenary, bigoted priests who surrounded her.

Such a marriage could hardly fail to be unhappy. The Queen has never loved her husband; to respect him was out of the question. She has a number of children, but it is whispered that they are not her husband's, and this suspicion, apparently well founded, is an element of trouble in Spanish politics, for a large party is opposed to the succession of the Prince of Asturias, Queen Isabella's eldest son, and entertain the idea of transferring the crown to the Queen of Portugal, thus effecting the long-cherished dream of Spanish ambition, to unite the kingdoms of Spain and Portugal once more under one head.

—Another treasure trove is said to have been lighted upon in England in the shape of a number of Pope's letters, none of which have ever been seen in print.

LATEST MEXICAN NEWS.

The Mexican Revolution—Gen. Marquez Places the Capital Under Martial Law—The United States Consul Requests Explanations—Complete Withdrawal of the French, Etc.

MEXICO CITY, February 6.—This morning the French troops, after remaining all night at Piedad, in the suburbs of the city, withdrew to Ayotla, three or four leagues off. The French garrison was withdrawn from the citadel, and the entire city passed into the hands of the Imperialists, or, more properly speaking, the church party, for imperialism no longer exists but in name. Simultaneously General Marquez issued the two proclamations subjoined, virtually placing the city under the strictest form of martial law:—

Compatriots:—I have just taken charge of this city, and as you know me, I believe it to be unnecessary to say anything of myself. You have proofs that I know how to sacrifice myself for what is confided to me, and I will perish sooner than permit the slightest disorder. Consequently, I have taken all my precautions for your security. I have a sufficient armed force, and you yourselves will soon see in what manner this place is garrisoned. I hope there will be no restless agitators who will entertain the mad project of disturbing the peace, so that I should find myself under the sad necessity of enforcing the law, which I am fully resolved to do. LEONARDO MARQUEZ.

Headquarters, Mexico, February 5, 1867.

Be it known, although there is no actual motive for alarm in the capital, these headquarters, feeling on them the responsibility of foreseeing every eventuality, however remote, in pursuance of the powers which the ordinance confers, think proper to decree:—

Article 1. The signal alarm will be given in the city by the sounding of the great bell of the Cathedral for the space of ten minutes.

Article 2. On the given signal all the inhabitants of the city will retire to their houses and remain therein with closed doors, and not go out again or appear at the balcony windows or upon the roofs until the alarm shall cease, which will be announced by the ringing again of the large bell of the Cathedral for an equal length of time.

Article 3. Every individual, be his rank what it may, who shall infringe the foregoing articles, will be immediately punished by the Government, according to the character of his fault.

Article 4. Consequently the troops, which will be conveniently posted for the security of the population, will receive orders to imprison offenders, and to employ force for this purpose if necessary.

Article 5. In like manner will be punished, or sent to the tribunal provided for that purpose, those who arm themselves without the knowledge of these headquarters, who discharge any firearm or cause any alarm by means of any detonation, who make any demonstration of hostility, who use subversive expressions, who utter aloud alarming or seditious cries, or in any manner excite the slightest disorder.

Article 6. The instant any firearm is discharged, or any detonation heard, the troops will present themselves at the house whence the sound may have proceeded, or where the detonation may have been produced; the door will be opened in the ordinary way, or by force, and the culpable person arrested, and if he be not found, all the inmates of the building will be punished in accordance with article three of this edict.

Article 7. From the moment it is announced to the city that the alarm has ceased, all the inhabitants are at liberty to open their doors, and go into the streets, and engage in their occupations, with the sole condition of their not committing any disorder, because, in case of their so doing, such disorder will be repressed as herein provided.

L. MARQUEZ, General-in-Chief.
Headquarters, Mexico, February 5, 1867.

On receipt of this proclamation, United States Consul Otterbourg at once addressed a note to General Marquez, inquiring whether the provision about bursting open doors by force and arresting all the inmates, "whatever their rank," in case a "detonation" or alarm was heard to proceed, or was supposed to proceed from the building, applied to the Consulate of the United States, in which the official archives were kept, and whether the flag of the United States would protect American residents who followed peaceful avocations and did not interfere with the politics of the country. To this inquiry no answer has been returned up to the present time of writing (half-past 8 P. M.). The silence maintained implies one of two things, either that it is intended to return no reply, or else a ministerial council is being held in the matter.

No signs of the Liberals have yet been seen, but at any moment hostilities may break out. The foreign residents remain in a state of great inquietude. Arms have been freely distributed among the French residents through some mysterious agency, and few Americans venture out without a six-shooter, in spite of the edict to the contrary. Yet the theatres are in full blast, a circus company opens to-morrow, and the Paseo was thronged this evening with elegant carriages and handsomely mounted equestrians.

The French Transports Coming In—Terrific Norther—A Boat from Max's Yacht Swamped—Queer Circular from Bazaine—Evacuation of the Capital—Origin of the Late Zacatcas Reports, Etc. Etc.

VERA CRUZ, February 12.—The first of the French transports expected for the past few days arrived here this morning from Brest. She is of 3000 tons burden, and has accommodations for one thousand men, and their subsistence *en voyage*, and two batteries. She is a well-ventilated transport, and should any of those on their way have been lost during the recent norther, fourteen or fifteen hundred troops may be transported on her. She is expected to sail this week.

On the 9th we were visited by a terrible norther, which must have resulted disastrously had the French transports been lying here. The following vessels were driven on shore by the violence of the wind and sea, the anchorage being very poor:—Aurora, La Mejicana, both American; Dos Hamanos, Dolphin, Packet Sr. Andaos, all three Mexican.

Most of them cannot be gotten off and will be a total loss. Yesterday morning, before the norther of the previous day had entirely spent itself, a small boat left the Elizabeth (Maximilian's yacht) at Sacrificios, for Vera Cruz. Improper management and the surf resulted in her being swamped and the drowning of the engineer, commissary, steersman, clerk, and seven men. The surgeon of the ship was severely injured.

M'me Bazaine and General Castlenau and their baggage are at Paso del Macho, fifty-nine miles from here. The latter is expected to arrive here to-morrow, and to take the French packet to sail on the 13th to France.

Two million five hundred thousand dollars in silver arrived here for the French last week, and awaits shipment; $100,000 arrived this evening, and $2,500,000 is expected this week.

Atrillery, munitions of war and men are hastening forward to Paso del Macho; and after the 15th of February two thousand will be transported daily by rail to Vera Cruz.

The following proclamation, issued by Marshal Bazaine, and posted all over the land, is certainly a wonderful production. It speaks for itself:—

"In a few days the French troops will leave Mexico (the city). During the four years which they have passed in this beautiful city they have no reason to complain of any lack of sympathy between them and the inhabitants of this city. In the name, then, of the French army under my command, at the same time acting from feelings of personal regard, I, the Marshal of France, Commander-in-Chief, take leave of you. Our common voice is for the happiness of the chivalric Mexican nation. All of our efforts have tended to the establishment of peace in the interior. Rest assured, in this moment of separation, that our mission has never had any other object, and that it never has entered into the intention of France to impose upon you any form of government contrary to your wishes."

This proclamation or circular has resulted in much feeling of dissatisfaction among French and Mexicans—the former for its flattery of the Mexicans, and among the latter for its glaring falsification of history.

The French and Mexican flags jointly float over the Custom House and San Juan de Ulloa. Business is at a standstill here and in the interior.—*N. Y. Herald*

CHEAP FREIGHTS.—Some idea of the cheapness of steamboat and railway transit may be formed from the fact that Dutch butter is now sent from Rotterdam to Harwich by steamer, and from the latter place to the south of England by rail, and the cost of carriage all the way is less than one farthing per pound; and Normandy butter is sent from St. Malo to Southampton by steamboat, and thence to London by rail, and the cost of carriage amounts to only one half-farthing per pound.

MURDER AGAIN!

Two Men go on a Roystering Spree, and One Shoots the Other at the End of It.

The Scene of the Tragedy "Down in the Neck"—Who and What the Actors Were.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Yesterday afternoon, on the conclusion of the inquest on the body of George Eller, who was shot the previous morning in the Quarter Sessions Court-room, the perpetrator of the deed, Thomas Leis, was placed in charge of Officer Lazalere, of the Reserve force, and by him conducted to his quarters in the County Prison. Just as the officer left the prison to return to the city, he encountered a woman, who was running with breathless haste and screaming "murder" at the top of her voice. From her the officer learned that, about half-past 1 o'clock in the afternoon, a man named William Johnson had been shot and instantly killed by one Thomas Barker, the tragedy being enacted about a mile below the prison. Officer Lazalere hastened to the spot, secured a double-barrelled shot-gun with which the crime had been committed, one barrel remaining undischarged; and being told that Barker, the guilty party, had gone towards the Gray's Ferry Bridge, he returned at once to the city to give the alarm, bringing the weapon with him.

On hearing of the occurrence, Chief Ruggles and High Constable Clark, accompanied by two other officers, hastened to the scene of the tragedy, to ascertain the description of the fugitive, so that his capture might be speedy and certain.

The house in which the murder was committed is a double frame dwelling, two-stories and a half in height, and of the general character of the small country residences which are scattered about "the Neck." It is situated between Ninth street and Moyamensing avenue, about four hundred yards east of Ninth, and the same distance southeast of the gasometer of the First Ward. With the exception of a row of dwellings on Ninth street, and some tenements on a small street running west from Ninth, there are no buildings in the immediate neighborhood. The premises are owned by Barker, who resided in the northern portion, another family occupying the other part. With Barker lived a woman who passed for his wife, but there is some doubt about their true relationship, as the woman sometimes passes under the name of Powell. Barker was for some years engaged in the bone-boiling business, acquiring considerable property. In 1863 he is said to have joined the army as a private, but deserted after serving three or four months, and for a long time eluded the detectives. He was captured and restored to his regiment, however, but again returned home, whether as a deserter or with an honorable discharge is not known.

Since Christmas last, William Johnson, the murdered man, has been an inmate of Barker's house for the greater part of the time, in the character of a loafer rather than that of a boarder. He was in the army as a private during the war, but since his discharge has been engaged in no legitimate business. Barker is about fifty years of age; and Johnson, who is believed to have been a single man, was about thirty-five.

These three persons, who were the only occupants of the house, have enjoyed a very unsavory reputation in the neighborhood, and their looks do not belie their reputation. They are all described as a low-lived, drunken, and quarrelsome set in general. Between Johnson and Mrs. Barker there had been a standing feud, and when, a short time since, the latter was committed to the County Prison for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, on the complaint of her husband, she believed it to have been done at Johnson's instigation.

Yesterday morning about 9 o'clock, the two men started out, and calling at the office of Alderman Lutz, procured the discharge of Mrs. Barker from the County Prison. It appears that they were perfectly sober at this time. They continued prowling about the lower part of the city, stopping every now and then to get a drink, until they both became drunk. Near the County Prison, Barker is said to have stopped at the house of a friend, with whom he had placed two hundred dollars for safe keeping, and obtained from that party the sum of twenty dollars. Johnson was still with him, and they subsequently stopped at a gunsmith's on South street, where Barker obtained a double-barrelled gun, which had been left there for repairs. With this weapon he and Johnson were intending to go shooting after musk-rats. Barker afterwards purchased a pair of chickens and a quantity of apples, and with these they started for the house, dropping some of the apples by the way, and greatly amusing a crowd of small boys by the frantic efforts which they made in their drunken condition to recover them.

Shortly after 1 o'clock they reached Barker's house on their return. The chickens were placed in Mrs. Barker's hands, and she was told by her husband to prepare them a good dinner. While busied about this, she had occasion to go up stairs. Her husband soon followed her, bringing the gun with him, and proceeding to load it.

Mrs. Barker remarked to her husband that she was tired of having Johnson in the house, and would put up with his presence no longer. It seems that Barker claims that Johnson owed him $180, which was stolen according to one account, and borrowed according to another. A pistol also figured in their dispute. In response to Mrs. Barker's remarks concerning the presence of Johnson in the house, Barker said he was determined to have the money which Johnson owed him. This was said in a threatening manner, and, taken in connection with the loaded gun, greatly excited Mrs. Barker, who has a mortal terror of guns under all circumstances. She therefore seized both man and gun, exclaiming, "For God's sake, don't do anything rash!"

Barker rudely pushed the woman aside and rushed down stairs exclaiming:—"I'll have my money or I'll warm him."

When Barker reached the lower floor, Mrs. Barker heard him say to Johnson:—"Give me that money or I'll warm you;" to which Johnson replied:—"Shoot, you son of a ——, shoot!"

Immediately afterwards Mrs. Barker heard the report of the gun. It was also heard by a young girl living in the adjoining house. The doors of the two houses were next to each other, there being no partition between the yards. This girl rushed into Barker's house as soon as she heard the report, and was just in time to catch Johnson's head in her arms as he fell. The charge had entered the pit of the stomach, resulting in almost instant death. The girl placed the body in an upright position on a settee near the door, and as it gradually cooled and stiffened, it remained in this position until viewed by the Coroner some hours afterwards.

When the girl entered from the next house, Barker was still standing near with his gun in his hand. On hearing the report, Mrs. Barker called down stairs to Barker, saying:—"Tom, what have you done?" Barker replied:—"I'll have my money or I'll warm him again!" not knowing that his victim was even then quite dead. In a few moments Mrs. Baker came down stairs, and seeing the horrible position of affairs, she turned to her husband and advised him to give himself up to the authorities at once. This he promised to do, and left the house. He soon encountered Constable Slook, of the First Ward, to whom he confessed his crime, and by whom he was taken before Alderman Bonsall. The latter committed him to prison to await the result of the Coroner's investigation.

Constable Slook then returned to the scene of the tragedy, accompanied by two officers of the First Ward, and took possession of the premises and body.

Affairs were thus situated when High Constable Clark arrived. Inquiry into the facts were made, and Mrs. Barker was taken into custody and lodged in the County Prison as an important witness. Later in the day the Coroner and his surgeon arrived, and a post-mortem examination of the body was made. Dr. Shapleigh found that the charge had entered the *scorbiculus cordis*, passing a little to the left, and then through the left lobe of the liver into and through the stomach. The Coroner's inquest will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Such are the sickening details of the murder which startled the city late yesterday afternoon, by following in such quick succession upon the terrible tragedy enacted in the very presence of a court of justice on the previous day.

In this last case there is no pretense of palliation, the whole affair being the result of that drunken and riotous spirit which is a disgrace to the civilization of the country and the age. It is high time that the decent and order-loving citizens of Philadelphia had made some determined effort to counteract it, and thereby prevent its terrible but legitimate fruits.

GRAND TIMES IN MEXICO.

Order of the Departure of the French.

A private letter from an officer of the French expeditionary corps in Mexico, who is also on the staff of Marshal Bazaine, is very interesting. It is dated January 29, and says:—"I do not know if I have already told you that we leave the city of Mexico on the 1st of February, at 8 o'clock in the morning. This will be the last convoy. On the 8th of February the last column will depart. It will be massed in the Alameda, and the Marshal (Bazaine) and General Castlenau will place themselves at the head of the troops, and they will traverse the whole city with banners flying, not obscurely, but at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, before the eyes of the whole assembled population. The Emperor (Napoleon) has prohibited that they depart as if chased, and therefore the Marshal will depart with grand *eclat*. The Liberals are disposed to try to enter the capital immediately after the departure of the French. But the Emperor (Maximilian) has the intention to defend himself." This letter was written in French, and very spiritedly, and we have made but an imperfect translation. It continues:—"The Marshal wishes to make the wives of all the officers leave in a flock but I maintain the contrary. The Marshal has sold the furniture of his palace for $18,000 cash, which is said to be for nothing." Again:—"I am very happy to know you are out of this bad country. All the world expects very confused times after the departure of the French. The bands (of the Liberals) are at Tacuba, and all around the Valley, and only await the departure of the French to enter the capital immediately. It is, therefore, believed that the Emperor himself will also soon leave."

General Washington's Last Vote.

The Father of his Country was conscientious in the discharge of every duty as a citizen, and never failed to vote. The last occasion of his doing so was in the spring of 1799, in the town of Alexandria. He died on the 11th of December following. The Court House of Fairfax county was then over the old market-house, and immediately fronting Gadby's tavern. The entrance into it was by a slight flight of crazy steps on the outside, and while the election was progressing—several thousands of persons being assembled around the polls—Washington drove up in his old and well-known family carriage. The crowd spontaneously gave way and made a lane for him to pass through as he approached the Court House steps. A gentleman who was standing at Gadby's door, saw eight or ten good-looking men immediately spring forward and follow the General up the steps, in order to uphold and support him if necessary. According to the custom of that time, the five or six candidates were sitting on the bench, who rose in a body and bowed profoundly on the entrance of Washington. Very gracefully returning their salutation, the Register of the polls said:—"Well, General, how do you vote?" (It was then by *viva voce*.) He looked a moment at the candidates, and replied:—"Gentlemen, I vote for measures, not for men;" and having audibly pronounced his vote, he made another graceful bow, and retired. He was loudly cheered by the outside crowd on returning to his carriage.

The Congressional Nominations in Connecticut.

The Union Convention in the Second District have nominated Professor Cyrus Northrup, of Yale College, for Congress—a judicious selection. He is a young man of brilliant attainments and a most captivating speaker. He will make a personal canvass of his district. Mr. Warner, the present member, declined a renomination. This completes the nominations. The following are the candidates:—

Dis.	Republicans.	Democrats.
I.	Henry C. Deming.	Richard D. Hubbard.
II.	Cyrus Northrup.	Julius Hotchkiss.
III.	H. H. Starkweather.	Earl Martin.
IV.	Phineas T. Barnum.	William H. Barnum.

But one member of the present Congress has been renominated, Mr. Deming, of the First District. The Hons. Samuel L. Warner, Augustus Brandagee, and John H. Hubbard are the retiring members.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, February 22, 1867.

—There was no meeting at the Stock Board to-day, and business was almost entirely suspended, the Corn Exchange, Banks, Banking houses, and many of the stores throughout the city being closed.

—The Frankford and Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company give notice elsewere, to all who have not paid the fourth instalment of five dollars per share on the capital stock, that said instalment has been called in, and those who are thus indebted must pay the same before the 9th proximo.

—The admission fee to the Philadelphia Stock Exchange is $2000. At Boston, to the Stock Board of that city, is also $2000. At New York it costs $3000 to become a member of the Stock Exchange there, and $2000 for membership of the Open Board. To become a member of the New York Gold Board the fee is $2500.

—At Cincinnati the Money Market is reported very close, at 9 to 12 per cent. At Chicago the ruling rate for money is 10 per cent. for the best offering, and from that up to 1½ to 2½ per cent. per month. Eastern exchange is in light supply, at 25 cents per $1000 premium.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money is more active among stock houses, and the rate for call loans among brokers is 6@7 ℔ cent., and mostly at the higher rate. Loans are made at 5 on Governments in special cases only. Commercial bills pass at the discount houses at 7 per cent. for best names. The Money Markets of the Eastern and Western cities are in a condition which does not warrant the hope of lower rates here, but the reverse. In Boston money is quoted more active, at higher rates than have been known for some years. At the Western grain ports best commercial bills sell at 10 ℔ cent. per annum, and borrowers feel favored who are accommodated at this rate. The funding of the 7·30s due in August promises to keep money active at good rates, and a steady contraction will be forced upon the banks as the compound notes mature and pass into long bonds, which cannot be used as "legal reserve." The movement of the Government is towards contraction, first, by funding short debts, payable in currency, into long bonds, and again by cancelling legal-tenders and compounds, which are the foundation of an excessive inflation of bank credits. Contraction is still more sharply secured by the forced loan in the form of taxes, and the Government will collect in some form in 1867 to the amount of $500,000,000, from the proceeds of the labor of the country. There is nothing expansive in any part of the Government financial machinery, as all traders on borrowed money already realize. The National Banks in this city and elsewhere have been drawn upon freely by the Treasury, with what result the balance at the Sub-Treasury shows."

THIRD EDITION

FROM EUROPE TO-DAY.

By the Atlantic Cable.

Ship News.

LIVERPOOL, February 22—Noon.—The ship Southampton, reported ashore on the Irish coast, got off damaged, and was towed into Belfast, with four feet of water in her hold.

Latest Commercial and Financial News.

LIVERPOOL, February 22—Noon.—Sales of cotton for the week, 57,000 bales. Sales to-day, 8000 bales. Market dull and declined ⅛. Middling Uplands, 14¾.

LONDON, February 22.—Consols, 90¾; Erie Railroad, 37½; Illinois Central, 77½, ex dividend; United States 5-20s, 73¾.

Commercial Advices from Europe by the Java.

NEW YORK, February 22.—The Java's advices state that the weekly returns of the Bank of France show an increase in cash of 21,200,000 francs.

A bill had been introduced into the Greek Chamber to increase the military force by two thousand men.

BOMBAY, February 1.—Cotton steady. The shipments for the West were 20,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, February 9.—The stock of cotton in port is 570,770 bales, of which 235,070 are American.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 22.

The Chair laid before the Senate the resolutions of the Rhode Island Legislature ratifying the 14th amendment to the Constitution.

Petitions and memorials were presented and referred.

Mr. Ramsey, of Kansas, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported a joint resolution for the appointment of a commission, consisting of the Mayor of the city, the Postmaster, the Assistant Treasurer, President of the Board of Trade, and two citizens, to select a Post Office and Sub-Treasury for the City of Boston. Passed and goes to the House.

Mr. Howard (Mich.) asked that the Committee on the Pacific Railroad be discharged from the consideration of the resolution of the Kansas Legislature, asking aid for the Southern branch of the Union Pacific Railroad. So ordered.

Mr. Howe (Wis.) presented the resolution of the Wisconsin Legislature, certifying the ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution by that body.

Mr. McDougall (Cal.) presented the credentials of Cornelius Cole, Senator elect from California from March 4, 1867, to March 4, 1873. Ordered to be filed.

An act for the relief of Henry S. Davis, to allow additional compensation of about $5000 for shelving put up in the Interior Department, was passed.

Mr. Pomeroy (Kansas) called up a joint resolution to extend to the State of Tennessee the benefits of the act donating public lands to the several States for the establishment of Agricultural Colleges, with a proviso adopted in the House.

House of Representatives.

The House met at 11 A. M., and the reading of the journal yesterday was dispensed with.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.), from the Committee of Appropriations, reported back, with amendments, the Senate amendments to the Civil Appropriation bill, and the House proceeded to consider them.

All the Senate amendments striking out the appropriations for the daily and Congressional *Globe* were, on the recommendation of the Committee, non-concurred in.

The amendment of the Senate, making an appropriation of $40,000 to facilitate the telegraphic communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States, was concurred in.

The other amendments, forty-eight in number, were unimportant in character.

Mr. Spalding (Ohio) called the attention of the Speaker to the administration of the rule in reference to the admission to the floor and corridors of persons who are not privileged, saying that members were constantly interrupted in their business by lobby agents. The Speaker gave the necessary instructions to the doorkeeper.

Mr. O'Neil (Pa.) asked unanimous consent to offer a resolution directing the printing of two thousand copies of the Tariff bill for distribution, but objection was made.

Mr. Allison (Iowa), from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes on the bill to suspend temporarily the collection of direct taxes in West Virginia, made a report, which was agreed to.

Mr. Stevens, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendments to the Military Academy bill.

The Senate amendment striking out the proviso that no money shall be expended in violation of the test oath, and no cadets shall be admitted from Rebel States, was non-concurred in.

The Senate amendment relieving the Chaplain from Academy duties, and directing him to hold daily meetings for divine service in the Chapel, was non-concurred in. The other amendments, which were unimportant, were concurred in.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.), from the same committee, reported back the Senate amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

The Senate amendment, making an appropriation for the Portugal Mission, was non-concurred in. The other amendments were concurred in.

Mr. Le Blond (Ohio) moved to reconsider the vote by which the Senate amendment in regard to Portugal was non-concurred in. The motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Senate bill for the relief of contractors for the building of iron-clads for the navy, the question being on the substitute reported by Mr. Sloan, last Friday, from the Committee of Claims. The substitute directs the Secretary of the Navy to investigate the claims of such contractors, ascertain the additional cost incurred by such contractor, by reason of alterations in plans and specifications, and of delays caused by the Government making no allowance for the aduance in the price of labor or material, unless such advance occurred during the prolonged time for completing the work, rendered necessary by the delay resulting from the action of the Government, and make a report of all the facts to Congress.

Mr. Sloan (Wis.) gave a history of the facts in the case, and explained and advocated his substitute.

[The Senate bill passed April 27, 1866, directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay such contractors the awards made by the Naval Board organized under Senate resolution of March 19, 1865; provided that the payment in any case shall not exceed twelve per cent. on the contract price, except in the case of the Comanche, in which case the award shall be paid in full. It also provides that the builders of the Ashburton, Donald McKay, of Boston, and of the Tippecanoe, Miles Greenwood, of Cincinnati, who did not appear before the Board, shall have the same scale of compensation as other builders of the same class of vessels and machinery.]

Mr. Woodbridge (Vt.) addressed the House in advocacy of the Senate bill, as being a fairer measure than that reported by the House Committee on Claims.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Celebration—Reverdy Johnson—Politics, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, February 22.—The day is pretty generally observed as a holiday. A national salute was fired this morning. Business is suspended, and flags are displayed from all the public and many private buildings.

A resolution was offered yesterday in the House of Delegates approving Reverdy Johnson's vote on the Southern Military Reconstruction bill, and caused a grievous quandary among the Democrats and conservatives, and was finally laid over.

Arrival of Steamers at New York.

NEW YORK, February 22.—The steamship Rising Star has arrived from Aspinwall, bringing $961,871 in treasure. The Hon. James W. Nye, Senator from Nevada, is a passenger.

The steamer Java, from Liverpool, with dates to the 9th, is now coming up the harbor.

The steamship Manhattan has arrived from New Orleans, via Havana.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Insurance and Fires.

From the Tribune.

The first annual meeting of the National Board of Fire Insurance is in session in this city. Their action thus far chiefly discloses the fact that the losses of the fire companies have been enormous within the past few years, and especially within the past year. The extraordinary fact is stated by Mr. Boker, of Boston, that, during the past year, of the eighty-three companies reported in Massachusetts, the losses were $5,000,000 above the entire receipts of those companies. Yet their capital is but $4,850,000. This statement seems incredible, for it shows the capital stock of the companies to have been more than exhausted in one year's operations. We feel almost inclined to believe there must be some mistake in these figures. But if they are correct, we do not wonder that the insurance companies are thrown into a fright, and find it necessary to combine their forces to devise a plan of saving themselves from inevitable bankruptcy, into which another year's experience like the last would seem to be sure to plunge them. It is not surprising to find the Executive Committee declaring that "the insurance interest is now passing through a perilous crisis." We think, if these confessions are true of all the companies, or anything near true, that not only the interests of the insurers are in a "perilous crisis," but the interests of the insured are in a "perilous crisis" also. The question we often see posted, "Are you insured?" becomes doubly interesting in view of the facts here disclosed. It is not only a question of are you insured, but are you insured in an office out of which the bottom has fallen?

—It seems that the subjects which most interest the companies, and to which they propose to confine their present discussions, are an advance of rates, uniformity of rates, and the prevention of fires. This last-named object is one deserving of the most attentive consideration, and the one above all others which has a universal and abiding interest. There is no people under heaven that burn up their substance like the Americans. We judge that all California has been burnt up at least half-a-dozen times since 1848; and we never heard any other commentary upon a destructive fire anywhere than that it disclosed remarkable energy in the public at rebuilding.

This is a sufficient solace for all their burns. The idea of its suggesting the propriety of erecting cities and towns with incombustible substances, is quite too slow for the American mind. And yet it is what we must come to sooner or later, and the sooner the better. If the insurance companies, by raising their rates to some awful height, can enforce upon the public the economic advantages of doing this, after the manner of the old countries of Europe, where such frequent fires as we have are totally unknown, they will not have lived nor held their annual convention in vain. The sound of a fire-bell in an old stone-built town in Europe is heard about as often as the shock of an earthquake, and occasions about an equal amount of surprise.

The President and the Execution of Laws

From the Times.

The President has again and again been accused of refusing or neglecting to enforce laws passed by Congress, especially the provisions of the Civil Rights act, and other measures defensive of the rights of the Southern blacks. His conduct in this respect was one of the strongest points relied on to secure his impeachment; and if it could be proven, it would unquestionably be the best justification of that extreme measure that has yet been given. The President has no choice as to enforcing such laws as are passed by Congress. The Constitution provides that he shall faithfully execute them; and it is only when any special measure of legislation has been pronounced unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, that the President is empowered to suspend its enforcement. A law may be adverse to his personal convictions, and obnoxious to his ideas of the public welfare; he may have exercised his veto upon it, and may have given the best of reasons against it; but if he attempt to evade its execution, it is under peril of the penalty in such cases provided.

No President has been so severely tried in this respect as the present Executive. His conflict with Congress has been upon measures of the gravest political importance; and as the action of Congress has been such as not only to nullify his own opinions, but to compel him to carry out theirs, his conduct as the administrator of obnoxious legislation has been constantly subject to suspicion. In making it the subject of special inquiry, the Senate has given him an opportunity to bring the facts before the country as well as that body.

The inquiry of the Senate was in regard to a law concerning the Executive dereliction, in the enforcement of which the charges had been most frequent and positive. He was requested to furnish information if any violations of the Civil Rights law had come to his knowledge, and if so, what steps he had taken to enforce the law and punish the offenders. The President sent an answer of some length to the Senate on Tuesday. "Not being cognizant," says he, "of any cases which come within the province of the resolution, in order that the inquiry might have the fullest range, I referred it to the heads of the several Executive departments, whose reports are herewith communicated." From these reports it appears that neither the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior, the Postmaster-General, nor the Attorney-General were cognizant of any violations of the law. The Secretary of War reports the means taken for the enforcement of the law in the Southern States and the action of the military authorities, so far as its execution devolved upon them. "No instance," according to Mr. Stanton, "has been reported to the Department of any neglect or refusal by military officers or employes of the Department to enforce, to the extent of their legal authority, the provisions of the act within their respective commands and stations, and he has no knowledge of any such neglect or refusal having been reported to the President." Mr. Stanton takes occasion, however, to make report of *three* cases of alleged violation of the act—one in the State of Virginia, another in Georgia, and the third in Texas. One of these was a short time since referred to the Attorney-General, who immediately ordered an investigation of the circumstances of the case, and, furthermore, informed the authorities of Georgia that the President intended to have the matter brought forward for adjudication by the proper tribunal.

To this, then, was the whole matter reduced, and it is made to appear:—

1. That this special law has been enforced throughout the Southern States in the most remarkable manner.

2. That proper steps were taken to ascertain the facts in the few alleged cases of its violation.

3. That the first case which was brought to the notice of the President received his prompt attention, and was followed by an order for its legal trial.

It was certainly fortunate for all concerned that the Senate took the trouble to make inquiry of the facts. The outcry against the President for his supposed conduct in the matter has been very great; and had his conduct been as alleged, the outcry would have been justifiable. But it would seem that in this business, at least, Mr. Johnson has not gone so far astray as to justify his impeachment.

The Case of Lord Ernest Vane—An Independent Judiciary.

From the Herald.

We published on Wednesday, under the title of "A Peer in Court," an account of the case of Lord Ernest Vane, who was sentenced by the Court of the Queen's Bench, London, on the 24th ultimo, "to be imprisoned for three calendar months as a first-class misdemeanant." In 1856 this nobleman and his prosecutor, Mr. Thomas Harding Ames, were cornets in the "Queen's Own," a cavalry regiment, then stationed at Brighton. Mr. Ames, the son of a worthy but not wealthy East India officer, happened to prove an unacceptable comrade to several of the young swells, whose extravagance, particularly at the card table, he could not afford to emulate, and they conspired to drive him from the regiment by a series of petty insults and indignities. These were crowned at last by their ringleader, a wild young blade, not then twenty years of age, and known as Lord Ernest Vane Tempest, who, on the 31st of October, 1856, met Mr. Ames at Brighton, and spat in his face, calling him "a coward and blackguard."

The London *Times* thundered away at the cruel tormentors of young Ames, who had been forced to leave his regiment, and it excited so much sympathy for him—rather spooneyish, as after all it must be admitted he appeared to be—that a handsome subscription was raised in his behalf by the English people. On the other hand, his chief tormentor, finding the army and England too hot to hold him, left both, with his debts, behind him, and sailed for the United States on the 15th of November. In 1857 he was known in Chicago, under the name of Mr. Stuart, as one of the curious lot of human waifs and estrays from the Old World whom another of their number, the late Mr. Dickens, if he had possessed a tithe of his celebrated brother's talent, might have drawn to the life, and for all of whom that city was a sort of Botany Bay.

It must have been droll enough for future generals of the Federal army, then busy in the offices of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, to meet sprigs of nobility, sons of more than one Lord Bishop of the Church of England, ex-officers of the British army, ex-"members of the Inner Temple, Esquires," honor-men from English, Irish, and Scotch Universities, who were at that time figuring in Chicago as dealers in grain, lumber, real estate, dry goods, bags, liquor, pork, second-hand books and even faro banks. Mr. Stuart was, happily, never reduced to the latter extremity. But he was obliged to prolong his transatlantic visit by the fact that a fortnight after his departure from England his prosecutor took what the Court described as "the strictly legal but unusual course" of outlawing him on a criminal charge, although abroad. At Sittings in Banco last month, before the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Blackburn, Mr. Justice Mellor, and Mr. Justice Lush, Lord Ernest Vane swore that he went to America on account of his pecuniary difficulties, remained there until 1862, since which time he had not been in Europe until the end of last year, when he went over to England, got his outlawry reversed (paying fifty pounds to the prosecutor's attorney for the costs of it), and pleaded guilty to the indictment upon which he was brought up for judgment. Although he seems never to have apologized to Mr. Ames, he filed an affidavit stating that at the time he was greatly annoyed at the loss of his commission, and that he committed the assault complained of while laboring under considerable mental excitement, and he expressed his sincere regret for the offense. The decision pronounced by Mr. Justice Blackburn sentencing Lord Ernest Vane to three months' imprisonment is admirably lucid, lenient, and just. The sentence itself is a striking illustration of the even-handed justice which Great Britain may proudly boast is meted out by an independent judiciary, without respect to person, to rank, or to wealth. "Pitty 'tis 'tis true" that in this country we cannot always be equally proud of our elective judiciary, dependent, as this is, upon the votes of the very rogues who are brought up for trial by it.

The Military Reconstruction Bill.

From the World.

The Sherman bill was amended in the House yesterday by tacking on a proviso excluding the Confederate leaders from *voting* as well as from *office*. It was then sent back to the Senate, which concurred in the amendments and passed the bill. Before the ten days allowed the President for its consideration expire, Congress will have adjourned, so that by mere inaction he can both kill the bill and prevent its becoming a law in spite of his disapproval. Whether he shall make this successful flank movement or meet the bill promptly in front, with the risk of its passage over his veto, is a grave question which the President is not likely to decide without earnest deliberation.

The great facts of the situation, on which all practical movements are to hinge, need to be kept prominently in view. First in importance is the fact that the Congress which succeeds the present will continue in existence until the day fixed for the inauguration of a new President. The Fortieth Congress will be a garment cut from the same cloth as the Thirty-ninth, with the Republican strength in both Houses sufficient to pass any party measure over the veto. The next Congress will claim and exercise the same right to exclude the Southern States which has been usurped by the present. It will supervise the Presidential election, presiding over and directing the counting of the votes, and causing the result to be declared in accordance with its wishes. But the fact that Congress is sure to transgress the Constitution can be no excuse for the President to imitate its example. It will not answer to say that he may as well acquiesce in what he cannot help. He is sworn to defend the Constitution. He believes, and has often proved by cogent reasoning, that all such attempts as this bill contemplates are plain violations of the letter and spirit of that instrument. He is foreclosed, alike by his oath and antecedents, from signing this bill, or incurring any responsibility for its success. His only honorable choice is limited to the method of signifying his dissent. It is simply a question whether he will pocket the bill or veto it.

In favor of a pocket veto, it may be urged that it would kill the measure. This is true only in an empty parliamentary sense. It would be merely cutting off one head of the hydra for another and perhaps more monstrous one to sprout in its place. The next Congress meets immediately; and although it cannot revive this bill, it can forthwith pass another and perhaps a worse one. It is only three or four days since Mr. Sherman concocted the present bill, and in as short a time the new Congress, if disposed, can drive through another. A pocket veto would therefore amount to nothing. It would either exasperate and consolidate the Republicans, and provoke them to retort on the President by a more stringent measure, or else (which is quite as probable and would be quite as bad) cause them to drop the whole subject of reconstruction until next winter, and charge the responsibility upon the President. They might thus gain, by an easy dodge, their favorite purpose of excluding the South from the Presidential election. If Congress leaves the whole work to be begun anew next winter, the prescribed State Constitutions cannot come back for approval before December, 1868, one month after the election is over. President Johnson may well hesitate to help the Republicans accomplish that result.

We think an early and open (if possible an immediate) veto would better. This bill, bad as it is, is more favorable than any likely to be passed in its stead. If it is sent back with a veto, the Republicans cannot choose but try to repass it. If they succeed, it binds them to this measure instead of a worse one which might follow it, and prevents the absolute and final exclusion of the South from the Presidential election, which would be the certain consequence of letting the whole subject drop. By a veto within the coming three or five days, the President will escape the trap of responsibility for failure, which the radicals are laying for him. He would still leave them time to pass another bill, and if they fail to do so, the responsibility (a crushing one!) will be upon their own heads.

Two Barnums in the Field.

From the Herald.

The Democrats of the Fourth Congressional District of Connecticut on Wednesday nominated Wm. H. Barnum, of Salisbury, as their candidate for Congress. So there are now two Barnums in the field—Barnum of Salisbury and Barnum of Bridgeport; Barnum the iron man and Barnum the showman. The Democratic Barnum is a man of large wealth and solid reputation, identified with the business interests of the district, and possessing the respect and confidence of the community. It is said that he is very desirous of defeating his namesake, and will prosecute the canvass with vigor.

We have no doubt that Barnum, the man of iron, would make a substantial and valuable representative in Congress. There is need of such men there. But he would not be so much at home at Washington as would Barnum the showman. The latter has been used to menageries all his lifetime. He has associated with old negresses, fat women, Feejee mermaids, and learned seals for years. Monstrosities of all kinds are his delight. He would be invaluable in showing up John Morrissey and Ben Butler to visitors from the rural districts. He is, moreover, a fitting representative for the wooden nutmeg State, which will lose nothing of the character it already enjoys by sending him to Congress.

It has been suggested by some who know Barnum the showman that he might play a shrewd trick upon his opponent by passing himself off as Barnum the iron man wherever he could make votes by the operation. This, however, would be a dangerous game. Barnum once exhibited a petrified horse and rider, said to have been discovered in Demerara and brought to New York at a heavy expense. For some time the frequenters of his museum gazed with curiosity and wonder upon the remarkable petrifaction; but one day a rascally visitor struck it with a cane, when off came the leg of the rider and tail of the horse, and the discovery was made that it was nothing but plaster of Paris. It would take as little to expose the difference between Barnum the showman and Barnum the man of iron.

Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c., can be cured by using DR. WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.

The Testimony of persons that have used it is a sufficient voucher for the truth of our remark, READ AND REFLECT.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7, 1864.

DR. WM. WRIGHT.—Dear Sir:—I have been suffering with a sore throat, off and on, for the last three years. I was recommended by a friend to try your TAR SYRUP, and after taking a half bottle, I was entirely relieved.

MARY CALDWELL, 1032 Sansom St.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP

PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1864.

This is to certify, that I have used WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP, for Consumption, and it gave me relief, after I had tried every thing else, and they did not help me.

Respectfully yours, THOMAS WINMILL.

CURES COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1864.

DR. W. WRIGHT.—Dear Sir:—My children were ill; one four years old was a very severe case of Catarrh on the Breast; the other, a babe of six months, suffered greatly from Croup. I tried several kinds of medicine, which failed to relieve them when I was persuaded to try your

TAR SYRUP,

which effected a cure in a few days. I have recommended it to some of my friends, and in all cases it gives entire satisfaction.

E. E. THOMAS, 136 S. Sixth Street.

Sold by all druggists at $1 per bottle.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT, KROMER'S,
No. 403 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
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THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.
SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 17 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

SPLENDID OPENING OF THE LATEST STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also, an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices, at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 20 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY.
Also, Silk Velvet, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. Ladies who make their own Bonnets supplied with the materials. 7 18§

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.),
No. 31 North THIRD Street.
City and country trade solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed on all work. 2 11 1m

EDWARD DUNN,
(Late of the Firm of FAHY & BRO.)
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
Glazing, Graining, Gilding etc.]
No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
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COAL.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
J. A. WILSON'S
(Successor to W. L. Foulk.)
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
FAMILY COAL YARD
NO. 1517 CALLOWHILL ST., PHILA.
Attention is called to my HONEY BROOK LEHIGH and RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL, both superior and unsurpassed Coal.
Coal and Preparations best in the city. 9 25 6m

R. W. PATRICK & CO.,
NO. 304 N. BROAD ST.,
DEALERS IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL
HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, AND
RE-BROKEN STOVE,
Always on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT SLATE. [8 25 smw6m

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color be genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,
3 10 mwf§ No. 510 RACE Street.

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,
AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER
For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.
Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers.
WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
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AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
Factory, Hudson City, N. J.
WHOLESALE SALESROOM,
No. 34 JOHN Street, N. Y.

All styles and grades of Lead Pencils of superior quality are manufactured, and offered at fair terms to the Trade. The public are invited to give the AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL the preference.

The Pencils are to be had of all the principal Stationers and Notion Dealers.

ASK FOR THE "AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL."

[TESTIMONIAL.]
SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,
ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
YALE COLLEGE, November 16, 1866.

I have always recommended the FABER polygrade lead pencils as the only pencils fitted for both ornamental and mathematical drawing; but after a thorough trial of the AMERICAN POLYGRADE LEAD PENCILS manufactured by the AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL CO., N. Y., I find them superior to any pencil in use, even to the FABER or the old ENGLISH CUMBERLAND lead pencil, being a superior pencil for sketching, ornamental and mechanical drawing, and all the ordinary uses of a lead pencil.

These pencils are very finely graded and have a very smooth lead; even the softest pencils hold the point well; they are all that can be desired in a pencil. It gives me great pleasure to be able to assure Americans that they will no longer be compelled to depend upon Germany or any other foreign market for pencils.
LOUIS BAIL,
Professor of Drawing, etc.

All Pencils are stamped—
"AMERICAN LD PENCIL CO., N. Y."
None genuine without the exact name of the firm look to it. 10 1fmw6m

KEITH & PICKETT
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN
WHALE, SPERM, LARD, ENGINE, SPINDLE,
AND
MACHINERY OILS.
Also, Agents for Manhattan Axle Grease Company.
No. 134 South DELAWARE Avenue
1 30 wfm2m

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
GRAVE-STONES, ETC.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24wfm§] No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

KITCHEN & CO.,
JEWELERS.
S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.
Great Reduction in Prices.
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
BRONZES.
CASH PRINCIPLE.
Watches and Jewelry Carefully Repaired.
Particular attention paid to manufacturing all articles in our line.
N. RULON.
Having engaged with KITCHEN & Co., will be much pleased to see his friends and customers. 2 1 1m

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Have on hand a large and splendid assortment of
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY, AND
SILVER-WARE
OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.
Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices.
BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. [5 1§4p
Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash.

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16§

BOWMAN & LEONARD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN
Gold and Silver-Plated Goods,
No. 704 ARCH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.
We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST CLASS, all our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 26§

MUSICAL BOXES
Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—
"Coming Thro' the Rye."
"Robin Adair."
"Rock me to Sleep, Mother."
"The Last Rose of Summer."
"Monastery Bells," etc., etc.,
Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas.
Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, etc.,
11 11smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth

SILVER-WARE
FOR
BRIDAL PRESENTS.
G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
Invite attention to their CHOICE STOCK OF SOLID SILVER-WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS AND BRIDAL PRESENTS. [5 26§

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 1§ SOLID SILVER-WARE.

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, FINE WATCHES
ETC. ETC. ETC.
9 20§ No. 13 South EIGHTH St., Philadelphia.

AWNINGS! AWNINGS!
MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS.
W. F. SHEIBLE,
No. 49 South THIRD Street
AND
No. 31 South SIXTH Street,
Manufacturer of MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS, VERANDAHS, FLAGS, BAGS, TENTS, and WAGON COVERS.
Stencil Cutting and Canvas Printing. [273mrp

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.
To accommodate our continually increasing business, we have taken the commodious room,
SECOND STORY, NEW LEDGER BUILDING,
S. W. Corner SIXTH and CHESNUT S
(Entrance on Sixth street),
Into which we have removed, where we shall be pleased to see our many patrons and friends.
J. M. BRADSTREET & SON.
J. B. BROOKE, Superintendent Philadelphia Office.
Philadelphia, February 2, 1867. 2 2 1m

REMOVAL.
E. H. THARP,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
REMOVED TO No. 32 South THIRD Street.
COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the United States 2 2 1m4p

DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO NO. 4 PRUNE Street.—DREER & SEARS, formerly of Goldsmith's Hall, Library street, have removed to No. 412 PRUNE Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of Gold Chains, Bracelets, etc., in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper. Old Gold and Silver bought.
January 1, 1867. 1 19 3m

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH, And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot, all complete. Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY.
GEORGE HOBART,
11 2 6m No. 230 N. FOURTH Street.

ROOFING.
OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP, COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly waterproof.
LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.
LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.
For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other protection. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.
TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice.
Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.
RECKLESS & EVERETT,
1 21 6m No. 302 GREEN Street.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4-inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST.
SPRUCE JOIST.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment Building Lumber. 5 24

TO CONTRACTORS AND MINERS.—THE Commissioners on the Troy and Greenfield Railroad and Hoosac Tunnel, acting for the State of Massachusetts, invite Proposals, until the 10th day of March next, for Excavating said Tunnel at three different sections of that work.

This Tunnel, when completed will be about 4¾ miles in length, extending from the town of Florida, through the Hoosac Mountain, to the town of North Adams.

The *Eastern End* has been penetrated from the grade of the Railroad 3500 feet, 2400 feet of which consist of an opening of about 10 cubic yards to each lineal foot, the same to be enlarged to a section containing about 17 cubic yards to each foot; the remaining 1100 feet being heading—now measuring upon an average 4 cubic yards per running foot—to be enlarged to the full section; making some 33,000 cubic yards to be removed.

A further section of the work will also be let to the successful bidder for the above-named enlargement, if satisfactory terms shall be offered.

The *Western End* is worked from a shaft 318 feet deep. The easterly heading from this shaft—of about six cubic yards to each lineal foot—extends 1100 feet, and is to be enlarged to a section containing 17 yards per foot, requiring the removal of 12,000 cubic yards. Bids for that amount, and for an extension in either direction of the heading and enlargement at this point, will be received.

The *Central End* of an elliptical form, 27 to 15 feet, now 400 feet in depth, is to be sunk to grade, 1030 feet from the surface, requiring the removal of about 9000 cubic yards.

All the work to be done is in Talcose Slate, and will require neither masonry nor supports of any kind.

Buildings, machinery, and means of ventilation, all of the most substantial character, have been provided, and will be furnished to contractors.

Ample sureties will be required from parties who may be contracted with, and the Commissioners reserve the right to reject all offers that may be made.

Plans and specifications may be seen on application to ALVAH CROCKER, at the Engineer's Office, North Adams, Massachusetts; and other information may be obtained from JAMES M. SHUTE, Room No. 10, No. 13 Exchange street, Boston, to whom proposals may be directed.

JAMES M. SHUTE,
ALVAH CROCKER,
CHARLES HUDSON,
Commissioners.
Boston January 30, 1867 5w

SLATE MANTELS.
SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty Strength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS and Slate Work Generally, made to order.
J. B KIMES & CO.,
31 Nos. 126 and 1128 CHESNUT S

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE FIFTH PAGE.]

City Councils.—The regular stated meetings of our "City Fathers" were held yesterday afternoon.

Select Branch.—Mr. Spering, president, in the chair.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, By Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, that they have listened with profound regret and sorrow to the announcement of the death of Alexander Dallas Bache, Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, a native of Philadelphia, who, in the highest walks of science, has obtained enduring fame, thus shedding lustre and renown in his native city; and whose patriotism and public services are worthy to be borne in lasting memory, while the private virtues which adorn his noble character endeared him greatly to all who knew him.

Resolved, That as a Professor of Mathematics and of the Natural Sciences in the University of Pennsylvania, and as the first President of Girard College, to which his great abilities, strengthened by a large experience and thorough observation, were devoted on moulding its course of instruction, for which purpose he visited Europe and inspected all its leading educational institutions, at the request of the city of Philadelphia, and as Principal of the High School of Philadelphia, and as Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey at Washington, he has rendered eminent services, as well to the city of Philadelphia as to the people of the United States, which it is fitting should be commemorated; and that the joint committee of Councils, hereinafter to be provided for, be authorized to request some suitable gentleman to deliver an eulogy upon the deceased, before the city authorities, the learned institutions of the city and the citizens generally.

Resolved, That a joint special committee of five members be appointed from each Chamber, with whom the Mayor is requested to unite, whose duty it shall be suitably to testify the respect of the city for the memory of Professor Bache, as his remains are passing through on their way to their place of burial in the city of Washington.

At this moment a message from the Mayor was received, relative to the subject before the Chamber, referring to the eminent services of Professor Bache to the educational interests of this city.

The resolutions were adopted.

A communication was received from J. Ross Snowden, on behalf of the Historical Society, asking that Councils would participate in the ceremony of receiving the Hancock chair, and the table upon which was signed the Declaration of Independence.

It was agreed to, and the invitation accepted.

The ordinance prohibiting the salting of the streets, under consideration at the last meeting, was again taken up.

Mr. Hodgdon's amendment, allowing companies to salt their tracks west of the Schuylkill and north of Berks street, was taken up. It was lost by a vote of 12 yeas to 12 nays.

The amendment to prohibit the use of salt everywhere east of the Schuylkill was lost.

Next came an amendment to allow the use of salt to all companies whose lines are beyond the built up portions of the city. This, also, was lost.

The original bill, to prohibit, under all circumstances, the salting of railway tracks, then came up on second reading. The vote was:

Yeas—Messrs. Barlow, Campbell, Duffy, Hopkins, Kersey, King, Marcus, Page, Ritchie, Shermer, Smith, Stokley, Van Cleve and Wagner—14.

Nays—Messrs. Bumm, Cattell, Fox, Gillingham, Hodgdon, Jones, McCutcheon, Shallcross, Shern and Spering, President—10.

The ordinance, therefore, passed a second reading.

On a motion to suspend the rules the yeas were 15, nays 9.

Mr. Spering changed his vote. This being less than a two-thirds vote the rules were not suspended, and the matter lies over.

An ordinance to appropriate $1500 to pay taxes upon the Girard estate was passed.

The Committee on Law, to which was referred petitions of citizens asking that Twelfth and Sixteenth streets be kept clear of railroad tracks, offered a resolution requesting the Legislature not to pass any bill authorizing the laying of a railroad track on said streets.

Mr. King, in his place, read a bill instructing the clerks to leave at the residence of each member a copy of the journal of each Chamber of the late meeting of the body. This passed.

A resolution authorizing the paving of Vincent and other streets was referred to the Committee on Highways.

A resolution instructing the committee appointed by Councils to report the propriety of taking possession of the city Gas Works, and to report what legislation would be requisite to bring into the possession of the city the Northern Liberties Gas Works, was also passed.

An ordinance was passed authorizing the construction of certain sewers.

The report of the committee relative to the construction of new public buildings was taken up.

Mr. Page moved indefinitely to postpone.

Mr. Van Cleve earnestly urged the necessity of the measure, claiming that the city now paid the interest of half a million of dollars for the rental of ordinary accommodations for its business and its archives.

Col. Page assented to the truth of the assertion, and claimed to be as desirous for new buildings as anybody else could be, but the committee had no right to name any special locality for them. He was opposed to putting them at Broad and Market streets, and moved to postpone the subject for two weeks. This was agreed to.

A resolution authorizing the Siloam M. E. Church to erect a temporary wooden building was passed.

A resolution from Common Council, thanking the Senate and House of Representatives for their passage of the League Island bill, was unanimously concurred in.

A note from the City Solicitor, in answer to an inquiry by what right certain parties deposit refuse filth in the Schuylkill river above the dam, was read. The City Solicitor says that no one enjoys such right, and that an act of Legislature is in force to prevent such conduct.

The ordinance to create a new police district, with Richmond Hall for its station house, was concurred in.

The salt bill passed by Common Council was called up.

It passed without debate. (As the vote was announced, a loud titter passed through the House; one member remarking, "Mr. President, thank the Lord *that* is over.")

The ordinance authorizing the painting of the names of the streets upon the lamps on the street corners was concurred in.

The appropriations to the Wills' Hospital, also the Superintendent of Trusts, were concurred in.

A resolution instructing the Chief Engineer of the Water Works to cause to be made a scientific analysis of the water of the Schuylkill, above the dam, and to report the causes of any impurity, if it exist, was passed. Adjourned.

Common Branch met at 3 P. M., Mr. Marcer presiding.

Mr. Wagner moved to reconsider the vote by which the amended Salt bill passed the Chamber last Thursday. Agreed to.

The Chamber, Mr. Hetzell in the chair, considered the clause allowing the Fourth and Eighth street road to salt their tracks to Germantown. Several amendments were proposed, when

Mr. Franciscus moved to report progress, and await the action of Select Council, then engaged in considering the bill.

The committee accordingly rose and reported.

Remonstrances against railroad tracks on Twelfth street were received.

From Col. J. Ross Snowden was received a programme of the presentation ceremonies attendant upon the reception of the Hancock chair, and inviting Councils to participate. The invitation was accepted.

Mr. Bardsley offered a resolution to appoint a special joint committee to receive the Harrisburg delegation with the chair. Agreed to.

Messrs. Bardsley, Conrow and Gill were so named.

Mr. Cameron offered the following:

Whereas, By joint resolution of Councils, adopted January 24, 1867, it was resolved that "in the opinion of these Councils the best interests of the community demand that the meetings of the Board of Trustees of the Gas Works be at all times open and accessible to the public, and no person shall be elected as a member of the said Board who is not pledged to urge the adoption of such a rule by the Trustees of the City Gas Works."

And whereas, Hon. M. Hall Stanton and George I. Young were elected Trustees of the City Gas Works January 31, 1867, after the passage of this resolution by Councils, and the said George I. Young, at a meeting of said Trustees, voted against opening their meetings to the public; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the said George I. Young be and he is hereby requested to resign his office of member of the Board of Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works.

Mr. Hancock opposed the resolution, and said that Mr. Young was honest and upright. He did not believe in electing good men to positions and then stabbing them. He didn't know why Mr. Young voted against the motion to open the doors, but he knew that Mr. Young did not solicit office.

Mr. Conrow said that Nathan Hilles, President of the Trust, told him why Mr. Young so voted. Sometimes the Trustees get "short," and have to borrow money from the city, and then return it. The Trustees fear that this, if known, will raise an outcry against them.

Mr. Potter said that Mr. Young voted against the resolution because he was a new member of the Trust, and was not prepared to vote for a resolution the effect of which he could not anticipate.

Mr. Franciscus asked Mr. Potter whether there was one resolution or two voted down by the Trustees. He understood that the motion to postpone the resolution to open the doors was antecedent to a motion to admit the Committee on Gas, which was also lost by the same vote that defeated Mr. Stanton's motion.

Mr. Potter made no reply.

Mr. Harper said that the explanation of Mr. Potter was invalid, because Mr. Young was the mover of the indefinite postponement of Mr. Stanton's resolution. Mr. Young was elected with the understanding that a resolution to open the doors of the Trust had passed Councils.

Mr. Cameron explained that he had presented the resolution in no personal spirit. He voted for Mr. Young believing that he would be a good trustee. But there was a resolution before these Councils pledging them to a policy of open doors. Mr. Young accepted the position with that understanding, and that only. In refusing to listen to Councils he had positively ignored the understanding upon which he was elected. For this he should be held to strict accountability, and Mr. Cameron called upon the members of the Chamber to call upon Mr. Young to resign.

Mr. Billington said he voted for the resolution to open the doors of the Trust, understanding that the resolution applied only to the Committee on Gas of Councils. If it meant to open the doors to the people, then he voted mistakenly, and would justify Mr. Young.

Mr. Franciscus repeated his question, and desired information.

Mr. Hancock said that his understanding was that no vote was taken on the question to admit the Committee on Gas.

Mr. Franciscus said that his understanding was that a vote had been taken by the Trustees, and was 7 to 5 against admitting the committee, Mr. Young being among the majority.

Mr. Franciscus earnestly advocated a committee to look into this matter. The subject needs ventilation. Give him such a committee, and he would call before him the persons who gave him information, and he would get at the merits of the matter.

Mr. Hetzel asked Mr. Harper, Chairman of the Committee on Gas, whether the Trustees had requested his committee to attend their meetings, as Councils had invited them to do.

Mr. Harper said that he had received no such invitation.

Mr. Hetzel said that the community demand the opening of the doors of the Trust. Let the light in upon the dark places. The only persons who will be injured by the ventilation of the Gas Trust are the wrong-doers, and they deserve to be exposed. The enemies of light alone opposed the opening of the doors.

The resolution was committed to the Committee on Law, with special instructions to examine the subject and report to Councils.

Mr. Potter, chairman of the Finance Committee, reported a resolution to approve the sureties of Mr. Chief Engineer Graeff, they being Lewis Cooper and Wm. S. Vaux. Approved.

A bill to appropriate $390 75 for books for the Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions was passed.

Also, an ordinance creating a loan of $1,800,000 to pay deficiencies on the first of the year, and for other purposes, including the purchase of the Lansdowne estate.

Mr. Harper, from the Committee on Gas, offered a resolution to allow citizens to paint on the gas lamps at the corners of streets the name of the streets and numbers of adjacent houses. Agreed to.

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on Port Wardens, reported a resolution to appoint an additional watchman at Penrose Ferry bridge. Agreed to.

The appropriation to the Managers of Wills Hospital was passed.

The Salt bill came up at 5 o'clock. The Chamber in Committee of the Whole—Mr. Hetzel again in the chair—agreed to a substitute of Mr. Franciscus, prohibiting salt entirely under a fine of $75 for each offence.

The Committee reported this, and the Chamber passed it.

Mr. Bardsley, chairman of Committee on Surveys, reported an ordinance prohibiting, under a penalty of $20, the obstruction of any sewer or inlet by offal or other offensive matter.

Also, an ordinance affixing penalties for breaking the iron entrances to inlets.

Also, to construct a sewer at Mill creek, West Philadelphia.

These all passed.

Mr. Littleton offered the following:

Whereas, a bill is now pending before the Legislature of this State to submit to a vote of the people of this city the question of Sunday travel by means of passenger railway cars upon that day, be it, therefore,

Resolved by the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That in view of the eminently equitable intent and spirit of said bill, and in view of the fact that we desire to have expressed the sense of our citizens thereon, we earnestly recommend the Senate and House of Representatives to at once pass the same.

Mr. Hancock moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost—yeas 11, nays 29.

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Armstrong, Bardsley, Franciscus, Hancock, Harrison, J. C. Martin, Myers, Potter, Simpson and Wagner.

Nays—Messrs. Barnes, Billington, Calhoun, Cameron, Conrow, Dillon, Dreisbach, Earnest, Evans, Gill, Haney, Harper, Hensey, Hetzell, Kennedy, Littleton, F. Martin, W. D. Martin, Mershon, Mitton, Ogden, O'Neill, Ray, Shoemaker, Smith, Stockham, Thomson, Tyson and Marcer, President.

The question was debated for nearly an hour, when Mr. Wagner moved an amendment, that the Legislature be requested to pass the bill allowing the colored people to ride in the cars. The amendment was agreed to:

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Armstrong, Bardsley, Billington, Calhoun, Cameron, Conrow, Franciscus, Hancock, Harper, Harrison, Hensey, Little, Littleton, Martin, F., Martin, J. C., Mershon, Ogden, Potter, Ray, Shane, Shoemaker, Simpson, Stockham, Wagner, Marcer, President—26

Nays—Messrs. Barnes, Dillon, Dreisbach, Earnest, Evans, Gill, Haney, Hetzell, Kennedy, Martin, W. D., Mitton, Myers, O'Neill, Smith, Thomson, Tyson—16.

The amended resolution was agreed to—yeas 25, nays 17.

Mr. Evans, who voted against the amendment, asked leave to change his vote. Granted.

Mr. Smith asked for a similar privilege.

Mr. Hetzell moved to adjourn.

Mr. Harper (in the chair) declared him out of order.

Mr. Hetzell repeated his motion.

The Chair compelled Mr. Hetzell to take his seat.

Mr. Dillon renewed the motion to adjourn.

The Chair declared Mr. Dillon out of order.

Mr. Smith was allowed to change his vote.

The Democrats now resorted to parliamentary tactics to prolong the discussion until the adjournment.

Mr. Evans moved to postpone the hour of adjournment.

Mr. Hetzell called the yeas and nays.

The Chamber refused to suspend the rule, and adjourned.

The Boarding Home.—The first annual report of the Board of Managers of the Boarding Home for Young Women has just been issued. The institution was started in the spring of 1865. The Home was opened on the 2d of October, 1865, with two boarders. Since that time fifty more were under its protection. The Home is still incumbered with a heavy ground-rent, which they are very desirous to extinguish during the ensuing year, believing that, once free from it, their means of usefulness would be very much increased. It amounts to $3500, $405 of which has been raised, and they now appeal most earnestly to their friends to assist them to clear off the whole.

Board $3 a week, paid in advance, which includes washing and ironing, and medical attendance when necessary.

None received without bringing satisfactory recommendations, nor over the age of twenty-five, except with the express consent of the managers. Annual subscription, $5; life membership, $30.

From March 14, 1865 to January 1, 1867, the receipts were $12,926·65, of which $405 is for the extinguishment of ground-rent.

Height, Size, and Weight of United States Senators.—Mr. Sutton, chief of the *Globe* staff in the Senate, gives, in a late number of his "Reporter," a table of the physical characteristics of the members of the Senate. It appears by this table that the tallest member of the Senate is Mr. Cowan, of Pennsylvania, six feet three and a quarter inches, and the shortest, Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, five feet five and three-eighth inches; the man who weighs the most is Mr. Van Winkle, of West Virginia, 234 pounds; the lightest, Mr. Riddle, of Delaware, 117 pounds. Mr. Pomeroy, of Kansas, has the largest chest, 41 inches; Mr. Riddle, the smallest, 32¾ inches. The oldest is Mr. Guthrie, of Kentucky, born December 5, 1792; the youngest, Mr. Sprague, of Rhode Island, born September 12, 1830. Mr. Creswell, of Maryland, stands 5 feet 8¼ inches high, weighs 201 pounds, was born November 18, 1828, and has only two younger colleagues, Mr. Sprague and Mr. Norton of Minnesota. Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, is 5 feet 6¾ inches high, weighs 170½ pounds, and was born May 21, 1796, and is, next to Mr. Guthrie, the oldest man in the Senate.

—Marshal Niel, the new French Minister of War, is collecting materials for the life of Vauban.

—Dr. R. Macdonald, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, is dead. His successor will probably be the Vice-Provost, Dr. Humphrey Lloyd.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY

SUN RISES	6·45	MOON RISES	9·27
SUN SETS	5·44	HIGH WATER	4·09

To find High Water at Lewes, Del., deduct one hour from the above.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	PHILADELPHIA. H.M.	WASHINGTON. H.M.
New Moon	4	1·15 ev.	1·08 ev.
First Quarter	11	8·39 ev.	8·32 ev.
Full Moon	18	2·40 ev.	2·33 ev.
Last Quarter	26	6·31 mo.	6·24 mo.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

Joseph C. Grubb,
Edmund A. Souder, } Monthly Committee.
George L. Buzby,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Marathon	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 29
C. of Limerick	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 30
C. of Manchester	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 2
Wm. Penn	London	New York	Feb. 2
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 5
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 5
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 6
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 6
Alemannia	Southampton	New York	Feb. 6
Belgian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 7
Java	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 9
City of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 9
Deutschland	Southampton	New York	Feb. 13
FOR EUROPE.			
Hibernia	New York	Glasgow	Feb. 23
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 23
Chicago	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 23
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 23
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Feb. 23
Hermann	New York	Bremen	Feb. 23
Kangaroo	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 27
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 27
China	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 27
U. Kingdom	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 2
Mississippi	New York	Havre	Mar. 2
Alemannia	New York	Hamburg	Mar. 2
Celia	New York	London	Mar. 2
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 2
C. of New York	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 2
Java	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 6
W. Metropolis	New York	Bremen	Mar. 7
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 9
Pereire	New York	Havre	Mar. 9
FOR CALIFORNIA, NEW ORLEANS, ETC.			
South America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Feb. 22
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Feb. 23
Columbia	New York	Havana	Feb. 23
Manhattan	New York	Havana	Feb. 23
Corsica	New York	Havana	Feb. 25
Alabama	New York	VeraCruz	Feb. 25
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	March 1
H. Chauncy	New York	Aspinwall	March 11
Guiding Star	New York	Rio Janeiro	March 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Matthews, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig Ellen P. Stewart, Holland, 11 days from New Orleans, with cotton, etc., to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

Schr J. Keinzle, Lake, 4 days from New York, with mdse. to Merchant & Co.

Schr Joseph Baxter, Baxter, from New York, with grain to Christian & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

Lewes, Del., February 18—6 P. M.—The barque Philena, from Matanzas, arrived off the Breakwater this morning, and was ordered to New York. Wind SE.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Warrior, Davies, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 2d inst.

Ship Glasgow, Card, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 8th inst.

Steamship Virginia, Smithers, hence, at Richmond 19th inst.

Barque John Trucks, Holjes, from New York, at Bremen 2d inst.

Barque Topeka, Blanchard, hence, at Antwerp 1st instant.

Barque M. H. Cuthbert, Cuthbert, hence, at Antwerp 2d inst.

Barque American Lloyds, for Philadelphia next day, at Matanzas 8th inst.

Barque Irma, Cummings, from Galveston for Liverpool, was spoken January 26, lat. 39 N., lon. 29 W., with decks swept, short of provisions, and bearing up for Fayal to refit.

Barque Philena, Davis, from Matanzas, at New York yesterday.

Brig A. J. Ross, for Philadelphia next day, at Matanzas 8th inst.

Brig Grace Darling, Martin, hence, at Cuxhaven 2d instant.

Brig Anna, Morrow, hence, remained at Barbados 4th inst.

Brig Fanny Foulke, Townsend, for New York, cleared at Mobile 16th inst.—has been telegraped cleared for Liverpool.

Schr Fredonia, Thompson, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

DISASTERS.

Ship Oscar I, Overgaard, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, which put into Lisbon Jan. 24, reported to be leaky, etc., was in quarantine 29th, having no bill of health.

Ship Fanny Farrabee, Randall, hence, via New Orleans and Havre, for Cardiff, was on shore at Brooke 3d inst. The Government steamer Echo was in attendance, but owing to the ground sea and the ship inside the breakers, she could not get near enough to take the hawsers. Seamen were unbending sails and sending down yards. She did not make a great deal of water up to 7 P. M.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY.
8 21§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK.
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS.
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,

Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1 1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

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Particular attention paid to small orders.

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AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.
CAROLINE RICHINGS..........Directress
THIS (Friday) EVENING, February 22,
BENEFIT OF
MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS.
Second time of
THE ENCHANTRESS.
With Messrs. Richings, Campbell, Castle, Seguin, Wylie, and Peaks, Miss C. Richings, and a
A FULL CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GRAND ENCHANTRESS MATINEE.
TUESDAY EVENING, February 26,
BENEFIT OF S. C. CAMPBELL.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS (Friday) EVENING,
BENEFIT OF MISS HELEN WESTERN.
A DOUBLE BILL.
THE ACTRESS OF PADUA.
Thisbe..........Miss HELEN WESTERN
After which Miss Helen Western and the entire Company will sing
THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.
To conclude with
LITTLE PAUL.
Paul..........Miss HELEN WESTERN
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
SECOND HELEN WESTERN MATINEE.
THE FLOWERS OF THE FOREST.
Cynthia..........Miss HELEN WESTERN

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY,
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF G. L. FOX.
MISS FANNY HERRING.
ZILLAH.
Zillah..........Miss FANNY HERRING
JACK AND GILL.
THE COLLEEN BAWN.
G. L. FOX as..........Lily O'Connor
Miss FANNY HERRING as.....Myles Na Coppaleen
SATURDAY,
LAST JACK AND GILL MATINEE.
Saturday evening, Last Night of G. L. FOX.
In preparation, "OURS."

WALNUT STREET THEATRE,
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Commences at 7½ o'clock.
FAREWELL BENEFIT,
AND LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF
MRS. D. P. BOWERS,
who will appear in her great character of
JANE SHORE.
Lord Hastings..........Mr. J. C. McCollom
Duke of Gloster..........Mr. J. B. Roberts
To conclude with Leslie's new Drama of
THE DUEL IN THE MIST.
Adrienne de Beaupre..........Mrs. D. P. BOWERS
M. Eugene de Grassac..........Mr. J. C. McCollom
Bertrand..........Maurice Neville
SATURDAY, A GREAT BILL.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
FOX'S COMBINATION TROUPE
EVERY EVENING.
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET, COMIC PANTOMIME
ETHIOPIAN BURLESQUE, COMIC PANTOMIME

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY St., between Race and Vine. [2 6 3m

---

BRADFORD'S LAST GREAT PAINTING
"SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS,"
NOW ON EXHIBITION AT
SCOTT'S ART GALLERY
No. 1020 CHESNUT Street. 1 24tf

VENUS.—THIS SUPERB PAINTING BY VERON FLETCHER, now on exhibition at the PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY, No. 1305 CHESNUT Street. [2 18 6t*

COSTUMES! COSTUMES

The most splendid assortment of Costumes and Properties for Masquerades, Sociables, etc., are offered at the old-established stand,

No. 917 RACE Street,

so well patronized for the last twenty-five years.

Masks of every description for sale, and no effort spared to please the fancy of patrons.

2 7 1m W. C. DESMOND.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 304 CHESNUT Street,
CENTRAL DEPOT,
No. 103 South FIFTH Street,
(One Door below Chesnut).
ESTABLISHED 1862.

Revenue Stamps of all descriptions constantly on hand, and in any amount.

Our stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and *all orders filled and forwarded on the day of receipt.* United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully and gratuitously given.

The commission is payable in stamps.

The following rates are allowed:—

On $25	TWO PER CENT.
On $100	THREE PER CENT.
On $300	FOUR PER CENT.

All orders, etc., should be sent to
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

WEDDING CARDS,
PARTY INVITATIONS,
THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,
2 11uths6mrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET.

BLANK BOOKS,
OF THE BEST QUALITY,
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.
COUNTING-HOUSE STATIONERY.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
STATIONERS AND PRINTERS,
2 1 tuths6mrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 326 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

PROPOSALS.

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Assistant Quartermaster's Office,
No. 1139 Girard Street,
February 19, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M.,

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1867,

for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department, at this Depot, with the following named articles of STATIONERY, for a period of six months, commencing March 1, 1867, and ending August 31, 1867, inclusive, viz.:—

Folio Post Paper, to weigh not less than 38 pounds to ream. Legal Cap Paper, to weigh not less than 14 pounds to ream. Cap Paper, Plain and Ruled, to weigh not less than 12 pounds to ream. Letter Paper, Plain and Ruled, to weigh not less than 10 pounds to ream. Letter Paper, Ruled, as per sample. Letter Paper, Plain, as per sample. Note Paper, Plain and Ruled, to weigh not less than 5 pounds to ream. Envelope Paper, to weigh not less than 35 pounds to ream. General Order Paper, as per sample. Common Printing Paper. Wrapping Paper. White Blotting Board, size 19x24, to weigh not less than 100 pounds to ream.

White Envelopes, size 3½x8¼, 4x9, 4½x10½, 6¾x9¾, as per sample. Letter Envelopes, White, size, 3½x5½, Government pattern, as per sample. White Envelopes, note size, as per sample. Letter Copying Books, size, 9x11, 500 pages. Cap Copying Books, size, 10x14, 500 pages. Blank Books, 8 to 12 quires, demi, half-bound, patent backs, Russian corners. Blank Books, 2 to 6 quires, 9x13½, half roan, 20 sheets to quire. Memorandum Books, demi, 8vo., flush, 56 leaves.

Black Ink, "Arnold's," quart, pint, and half-pint bottles, writing and copying. Black Ink, "David's." Carmine Ink, "David's," 2oz. bottles, glass stoppers. Inkstands, "Academic and Mechanic." Penholders, assorted. Steel Pens, "Gillott's," 303, 404, 604. Steel Pens, "Harrison and Bradford's," 505. Quills. Lead Pencils, "Faber's, No. 2 and 3." Red and Blue Pencils, "Guttknecht's." Paper Fasteners, "Hamilton's." Office Tape, pieces, No. 23; 3¼ yards to piece. Office Tape, rolls, No. 23; 50 to 100 yards to roll. Order Files, assorted, as per sample. Sealing Wax, "Best Specie Bank." Wafers, 4oz. boxes. India Rubber, "Faber's Improved Artist's." Rubber, Ink Eraser, "Faber's." Mucilage, 2oz., 8oz., and quart bottles. Office Twine. Gum Bands, assorted sizes.

All of the above-named articles to be of the best quality, and to be subject to inspection.

Samples of the articles bid for (except those marked "as per sample") must be delivered at this office, No. 1139 Girard street, twenty-four (24) hours previous to the opening of the bids.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the bid, and certified to as being good and sufficient securities for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.

Blank forms for bids can be had on application at this office.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

Endorse Envelopes,
"Proposals for Stationery."

By order of
Bvt. Brigadier-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-Gen., U. S. Army.
HENRY W. JANES,
2 20 8t] Capt. and A. Q. M., Bvt. Major U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—

The property known as the
GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW MILL,
with seventy-five acres of land, near SAN ANTONIO Texas.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the first day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of land, more or less, together with the buildings erected thereon, and the appurtenances appertaining, that is to say:—

One Tannery, containing twelve stone lime vats fifty-two wooden vats, seven stone pools, and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annum.

One Steam Saw Mill, capable of sawing 3000 feet of lumber daily.

One small Stone Building.

The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio river, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone, laid in cement.

The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so-called Confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost $150,000 in gold.

The property has been under lease for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of $500, payable in advance. A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.

Proposals will be marked, "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw Mill," and addressed to

J. B. KIDDOO,
B'vt Maj.-Gen. Asst Com'n, Bureau R. F. and
" alveston, Texas. 7w

PROPOSALS FOR NEW JAIL.—DEPARTMENT of the Interior.

Washington, January 24, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 4th of March, 1867, for the erection of the Jail in and for the District of Columbia, authorized and provided for by the act of Congress approved July 25, 1866.

The designs, detail drawings, and specifications can be seen at the architect's office, in the eastern grounds of the Capitol, Washington city, every day, except Sundays, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., on and after the 28th instant.

Separate bids will be received for the masonry work, brick work, iron work, and carpentry work.

The contractor whose bid may be accepted will be required to enter into a sufficient bond, to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, for the faithful completion of his contract. Payments will be made as the work progresses, on estimates certified to by the architect, but twenty per centum of the estimates will be retained until the contract is completed.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, but the Department reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids, should it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

The bids will be opened at noon on the 4th of March next, in presence of such of the bidders as may choose to attend.

Proposals should be endorsed on the envelope "Proposal for New Jail," and be directed to the "Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C."

O. H. BROWNING,
1 26 s6t Secretary of the Interior.

PROPOSALS FOR CONTINUING DELAWARE BREAKWATER.

United States Engineer Office,
No 209 S. Sixth Street,
Philadelphia, Pa., January 31, 1867.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until the 23d of February, 1867, for the labor necessary to put in position about sixty-seven thousand dollars ($67,000) worth of Stone at the Delaware Breakwater.

Four-fifths of the stones are to be in irregular blocks, each of from two to five tons or thereabouts in weight; one-fifth in blocks of less than two tons; all stones laid dry.

Bidders to furnish their own machinery, boats, buoys, etc., and whatever may be requisite to receive and put the stones in place.

The work at all times to be subject to rigid inspection by the Engineer and his agents, and not to be paid for until approved by him or them.

A deduction of 15 percentum on partial payments will be made until the completion of all the labor.

The labor of putting the stones in place to commence on or about the 15th of May, and to be completed by the 15th of September, 1867.

Bidders will state in their proposals the rate of labor per ton of 2240 lbs. at which they will put in place the stones delivered them at the Breakwater.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

Envelopes to be indorsed "Proposals for Labor for Delaware Breakwater."

Bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, the 23d of February, 1867, and bidders are invited to be present.

For further particulars, apply at this office.

C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
1 31thstu12t Major of Eng's and Bvt Lt.-Col.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Philadelphia, February 4, 1867.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia, until the first day of May, 1867, inclusive (unless a satisfactory proposal should be received and accepted previously), from responsible parties desiring to contract with said Company for the establishment of a direct Line of Steamships between Philadelphia and Liverpool.

Blank forms of proposals, with detailed information, will be furnished upon application to

2 7 t 5 1 EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.

Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
765 No 103 JONES Alley.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

Quartermaster-General's Office,
Washington, D. C., January 15, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 28th of February, 1867, for the transportation of Military Supplies, during the year commencing April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868, on the following routes:—

ROUTE No. 1.

From Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory, or such parts as may be determined upon during the year on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Fort McPherson or from Fort Laramie, Dakotah Territory, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Nebraska, west of longitude 102 deg., in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 40 deg., in the Territory of Dakotah, west of longitude 104 deg., in the Territory of Idaho, south of latitude 44 deg., and east of longitude 114 deg., and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado north of latitude 40 deg., including, if necessary, Denver City.

ROUTE No. 2.

From Fort Riley, State of Kansas, or such points as may be determined upon during the year on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any posts or depots that are now or may be established in the State of Kansas or in the Territory of Colorado, south of 40 degrees north, and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other point or points on the route.

ROUTE No. 3.

From Fort Union or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE No. 4.

From St. Paul, Minnesota, to such posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota, and in that portion of Dakotah Territory lying east of the Missouri river.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed, on Route No. 1, 30,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No 3, 8,000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 4, 3,500,000 pounds.

Proposals will be made for each route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles, at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds the following amounts:—

On Route No 1, $250,000.
On Route No. 2, $200,000.
On Route No. 3, $100,000.
On Route No. 4, $50,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1, 2, 3, or 4," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractors on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1867, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily for Route No. 1 at Omaha, N. T.; for Route No. 2 at Fort Riley, Kansas; for Route No. 3 at Fort Union, New Mexico; for Route No. 4 at Saint Paul, Minnesota, or at such other point for each of the several routes as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Saint Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Santa Fe, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposal.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

1 19tF28] ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster, U.S.A.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
1 25 3m CORNER OF RACE.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER STREET,
And No. 141 DOCK Street.

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 3 8§

FITLER, WEAVER & CO,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
Edwin H. Fitler, Michael Weaver,
Conrad F. Clothier. 2 14§

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 19, 1863; May 23, 1865; May 1, 1866. Address

KIMBALL & CO.,
No. 639 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.
Pamphlets free. 9 27 6m

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912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, Etc.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.

2 21 6m VANKIRK & CO.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2-22§ Also, WOOL SACKS.
John T. Bailey James Cascaden.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, [2 2§] ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24§

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.

Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
3 6§ No. 103 JONES Alley.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette.
8 10§ GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1867.

What Will the President Do?

SPECULATION is rife as to the course the President will pursue with reference to the reconstruction bill which has just passed Congress. Were Mr. Johnson a wiser man than he has hitherto shown himself to be, he would embrace this opportunity to escape from the dangerous position into which his attempts to exercise the legislative functions of the Government have betrayed him. He must see that it is useless for him any longer to put his own will in opposition to that of the people, as expressed through their representatives. It is an unequal contest at the best, and the longer he continues it the more disastrous will be his final overthrow. By yielding now he might save himself and bring peace to the nation. So long as he adheres to his present position, he virtually claims to exercise functions which belong alone to the law-making power of the Government, and thus renders inevitable a collision with Congress, which can have but one termination. The President may well follow the example of the distinguished Senator from Maryland, and accept of the present measure as the best attainable, and infinitely preferbale to inaction.

The *World* advises him to veto the bill promptly, and send it back to Congress in time for that body to act upon it before the close of the session. That journal argues that to kill the bill by pocketing it would but transfer the whole matter to the next Congress, which assembles immediately upon the adjournment of the present one, and which promises to be a still more radical body than this one has been.

The *Times*, *Tribune*, and *Herald* urge the President to sign the bill, and thus terminate the struggle.

Our Democratic contemporary of this city says, in its usual strain, that "the life of the nation is at stake;" "the people must be aroused to their danger," and that "the President could do this by proper action at this crisis," but does not tell him *what* to do.

The *Ledger* advocates the adoption of the measure as a final settlement of the difficulty, and in the interests of peace and business prosperity.

There is, therefore, no mistaking the general sentiment of the country, including not only the whole Republican party, but a very large portion also of the Democracy. If the President shall prolong the contest, in the face of these indications of the popular will, he must expect to find the country acquiescing in such further measures as may be found necessary, with a unanimity hitherto altogether unanticipated.

The Contraction of the Currency.

THERE is no subject upon which there appears to be such a diversity and contrariety of opinions as upon the proper financial policy to be pursued by the country. Questions of finance are at the best very abstruse ones, and the whole subject of political economy is one with which the masses of intelligent men even are but superficially acquainted. We thus find the very same facts made the basis of the most contradictory conclusions.

It is accepted as axiomatic by a very large class of people, that the only safety for the country lies in an early return to specie payments. Every financial difficulty is by this school of thinkers ascribed to an assumed redundancy of the currency. This view has found countenance and expression by the Secretary of the Treasury, and it is especially insisted upon by the New York *Tribune*.

An anonymous writer in the New York *Herald* takes up this theory, and treats it at length, questioning its premises and conclusions with a boldness and vigor of argumentation that we have not often met with in the discussion of financial questions. We cannot attempt to follow him through his exhaustive, though deeply interesting essay; but some of the points he makes are worthy of consideration.

He assumes, in the outset, that the *real value* of domestic products is affected only by the law of supply and demand. Supposing the supply of each to be in its usual quantity, a barrel of pork will be worth two barrels of flour, no matter how much paper it may require to effect the exchange. Hence, he concludes that real values are not affected by the expansion or contraction of the currency. Our domestic exchanges could be effected equally well with $1,500,000,000 currency, or with half that amount. The barrel of pork would still be worth two barrels of flour in either case.

But when we come to raising a certain fixed sum by taxation for the purposes of Government, it does make a vast difference whether the currency is expanded or contracted. For instance, the Government received during the last fiscal year nearly $600,000,000 in taxes—a sum which our writer estimates at forty per cent. of the currency, estimating as currency both circulation and deposits. This was a large amount, and such a rate of taxation could only be sustained by keeping the industry of the country in a flourishing condition. But now, if the currency were to be contracted one half, or to $750,000,000, then the $600,000,000 of taxes would amount to *eighty per cent.* of the currency—a rate of taxation which the country could not endure for a single month.

Assuming forty per cent. of the currency as the extreme limit of taxation capable of being sustained by the country, even with its industry in the most prosperous condition, it follows that if the currency be contracted one-half, the amount realized by taxation will also be decreased one-half. But the amount of taxes, especially if we expect ever to pay our public debt, can only be reduced by a very limited sum. The result, therefore, of such a contraction of the currency as would enable us to resume specie payments, would be to make the burden of taxes insupportable, and to prostrate the industry of the whole country.

The national debt was contracted in a depreciated currency worth about fifty cents on the dollar. The rates of interest upon a large portion of it were fixed at far above specie rates. A resumption of specie payments would compel the payment of the debt, not in the depreciated currency in which it was contracted, but in specie.

"The true policy," says our writer, "is to depreciate the currency to forty or fifty cents on the dollar, thereby facilitating the conversion of Seven-thirties, checking importation, and turning the balance of trade in our favor, enabling our people to pay $600,000,000 in taxes with ease, and so reducing our debt that by the time the bonds are brought back from Europe, and the debt is all funded, we shall be ready to resume specie payments with not more than $1,000,000,000 of funded debt in existence, at an annual interest charge of $60,000,000. Such a policy will reduce the debt to convenient proportions, and enable us to extinguish it entirely in twenty or thirty years, provided we are not involved in expensive wars in the meantime. But if specie payments be resumed at once (an idea which is simply preposterous), or if they be resumed with the whole of our present debt in existence, the annual interest charge will exceed $120,000,000 and the principal $2,000,000,000."

These doctrines are certainly not in accordance with views which have obtained a wide currency in the public mind, yet they present the financial problem in a phase which is worthy of careful attention.

Washington's Birthday.

THIS anniversary of Washington's birthday is being very generally observed. And well may it be, for, in a comprehensive view, the prospects of the great nation whose independence Washington did so much to achieve were never more bright than now. It is true, there is a class of croakers who cannot comprehend the grand movements of the times; whose souls are cold and dead to the generous impulses of freedom and advancing civilization; and who, therefore, think these are very sorry times. But those who see how, all over the world, and more especially in our own country, the great doctrines of human rights, of popular liberty, of general enfranchisement are progressing with sure and rapid steps, will rejoice upon this day. The three million inhabitants of Washington's time have grown to more than than thirty millions; their sway has spread from ocean to ocean; their productive industry has increased a thousand fold; their bonds of union have stood the test of the fiercest trial; and, more than all else, that hateful and distracting institution whose abolition was one of the chief objects of Washington's desire, has at last passed away. Never has a brighter future dawned upon the country than is now opening before us. Never before have we been so favorably situated for showing the world the true value of free institutions. Never before has the essential and vital principle of our system of government had a fair chance to show its legitimate workings in the laws and institutions of the people. From Washington's day down to almost this very hour, we have been the victims of a fierce and irrepressible antagonism between opposing forces. The popular principle has at last triumphed, and is asserting its sway over the whole land. Hence, the future is bright, peaceful, promising. Hence, we rejoice upon this returning anniversary of the birth of Washington.

The Redemption of the Compound Interest Notes.

THE House of Representatives yesterday took action to provide for the redemption of the Compound Interest notes which will fall due during the current year. Mr. Hooper, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill providing for the redemption of these notes in certificates of indebtedness bearing 3 65-100 per cent. interest. Mr. Stevens moved an amendment that the Compound Interest notes should be redeemed in plain legal-tenders, thus saving to the Government the interest. After considerable discussion upon the effect of the proposed amendment in expanding the currency, Mr. Stevens' amendment was adopted and the bill was passed. It is brief, containing only the following section:—

Be it enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized and directed to redeem compound interest notes, with the accrued interest, and to issue therefor United States legal-tender notes without interest, not exceeding in amount one hundred millions of dollars.

Barnum vs. Barnum.

THE fourth district of Connecticut is fated to be represented by a Barnum. The Republicans have nominated Phineas T. Barnum, of woolley horse memory, while the Democrats have nominated William Henry Barnum, an iron merchant. The appearance of two Richmonds in the field threatens to complicate matters for the unhappy district, and we see a prospect of future newspaper fights *ad libitum*. The voters must examine their tickets with care, to see that they be not deceived. And, above all things, we beseech the reporter of the Associated Press to be careful when he telegraphs the result. Our Democrat contemporary, having an eye to the *impressment*, announces, "with great jollification," and a display head, that the "Columbia Newsmonger" states "a gain of six votes for the Democracy at Bugville." How much greater will be the glory when it is telegraphed that "the election resulted in the choice of Barnum for Congress!" We enjoin the Associated Press, in this *age* of consistency, not to deceive our sanguine, and not over-cautious neighbor.

THE USES OF ACCIDENTS AND BLUNDERS IN POLITICS.—The New York *Herald* of this morning says:—

"It is curious to note how the accidents of the war and the blunders of opposing politicians have assisted in the work of this great political revolution. A decisive defeat of the Rebels at the first Bull Run might have saved Southern Slavery in the collapse of the Jeff. Davis Confederacy. Had McClellan succeeded at Richmond, there would most likely have been no emancipation proclamation from President Lincoln. Had Andrew Johnson, when called to take his place, convened Congress for the legislative work of Southern reconstruction, instead of undertaking it himself, the States concerned would doubtless have been restored upon a half-way compromise on negro suffrage. Had those States followed the example of Tennessee, they would be now in Congress on the same terms. Had the Democrats in the House voted for the last bill as it came from the Senate, they would have secured to the leading Rebels the privilege now denied them, of assisting in rebuilding their respective States. As our failures in the war in defense of slavery brought about the extirpation of slavery, so all our failures in half-way plans of restoration have worked out a full and decisive settlement on the basis of civil and political equality."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 $p

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
FEBRUARY 21, 1867.
The Mail for Havana, Cuba, per steamer STARS AND STRIPES, will close at this office at 6 o'clock A. M., on SATURDAY, February 23, the day of sailing.
It C. M. HALL, Postmaster.

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION, to be held at HARRISBURG on TUESDAY, February 26, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M. Notice is hereby given that arrangements have been made by the PHILADELPHIA TEMPERANCE SOCIETY with the Pennsylvania Central and Philadelphia and Erie Railroads to convey Delegates from different parts of the State over the line of their roads. All members of the Convention will pay full fare to Harrisburg, and receive a ticket from the Secretary of the Convention to return free of charge.

Excursion Tickets may be procured on the line of the Reading Railroad from any of the Ticket Agents, to go and return for half fare, arrangements having been made to that effect.

W. C. HENDRICKSON,
JOHN M. HARPER,
JOSEPH W. MARTIN,
1t* Committee.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2153 FRANKFORD Road.
PHILADELPHIA, February 21, 1867.
All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the Capital Stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the FOURTH Instalment of FIVE DOLLARS per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said Fourth Installment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office, on or before SATURDAY, the 9th day of March next, 1867.
By resolution of the Board of Directors.
JACOB BINDER,
2 22 12t President.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, February 19, 1867.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of March, 1867, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street. The polls will be opened from 10 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M. No Share or Shares transferred within sixty days preceding the election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote.
EDMUND SMITH,
2 20 11t Secretary.

OFFICE OF TREMONT COAL COMPANY, No. 16 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.
PHILADELPHIA, February 11, 1867.
NOTICE.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Tremont Coal Company will be held at No. 16 Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the twenty-sixth day of February, at 12 o'clock M., at which time and place the Annual Election for President and Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held.
2 11 12t GEORGE H. COLKET, Secretary.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—ASTHMA.—Though this disease has baffled the skill, and been pronounced by eminent medical men as irremediable, the numerous certificates daily received by Dr. HOLLOWAY are a direct refutation to such ill-founded and fallacious conclusions. Coughs, colds, and asthma, in all its ramifications of bronchial affections, diseases of the chest, throat, etc., have been cured in their worst stages by these expectorant and laxative remedies. Sold by all druggists. 2 16smf 4t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 3 3$

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by 6 13 ws
PHALON & SON, New York.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT Street,
(Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street),
HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS
Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 2 6 wfm 6m

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard), with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it, both frames being cast in *one piece*, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.

The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound producing capacity is obtained, and regulated to the nicest desirable point.

The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

BLASIUS BROTHERS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public, and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.

Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by BLASIUS BROTHERS,
1 28 1m4p* No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29? UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—LECTURE ON LIGHT, WITH STRIKING ILLUSTRATIONS, AT THE ALEXANDER BRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER NINETEENTH AND GREEN STREETS, On MONDAY EVENING, 25th inst., at 8 o'clock, IN AID OF THE BETHANY MISSION FOR COLORED CHILDREN.
By Professor ALBERT R. LEEDS, A. M.
Admission, 50 cents. Scholars, 25 cents.
Tickets at T. B. Pugh's, No. 607 Chesnut street.
Hufnal's Drug Store, corner of Nineteenth and Green. [2 22 2t*
Stackhouse's Drug Store corner of Eighth and Green.

REMOVAL.
PHILADELPHIA, February 13, 1867.
To accommodate our continually increasing business, we have taken commodious rooms in the Bank of the Republic Building, Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT street, where we shall be pleased to see our many patrons and friends, and where any information on the subject of LIFE INSURANCE will be cheerfully given.
Respectfully. CHAMBERS & FRENCH,
2 22 3t] General Agents.
H. A. CHAMBERS. E. S. FRENCH.

CRITTENDEN'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 637 CHESNUT St., corner of Seventh,
Established 1844. Incorporated 1855.
COMPLETE PREPARATION FOR THE COUNTING-HOUSE.
BOOK-KEEPING practically taught in all its branches.
PENMANSHIP, plain and ornamental: Calculations, Forms, etc.
Students instructed separately, and received at any time.
Day and evening instruction.
A department is now open for Ladies.
Catalogues furnished on application [2 20 wfm6t

GIRARD COLLEGE.

Notice is hereby given that a vacancy exists in this Institution in the Professorship of
"INDUSTRIAL SCIENCE,"
(Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, as applied especially to the arts), and that applications for the position will be received by the undersigned until the 1st of March next. Salary, $2250 per annum.
HENRY W. AREY,
Secretary Girard College,
2 15 12t4p No. 257 South NINTH Street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE Country Seat, containing twenty-one acres, more or less, situated on the Old York road, opposite the residence of Mr. Joseph Swift, and adjoining lands of Mr. Rogers and the late William Logan Fisher, and within fifteen minutes' walk of stations on the North Pennsylvania and Germantown Railroads. For particulars apply on the premises, or to
ABRAHAM R. BOCKIUS, Executor,
2 15 12t* Germantown.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.—THE NEAT Stone Cottage, No. 4506 KINGSESSING Avenue, West Philadelphia. Lot, 40x175. B. F. GLENN,
2 20 3t* No. 121 S. SEVENTH Street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"And ther the Leelins', wid burstin' feelins',
Stud on the stepes in the peltin' rain,
And bowd as grand as, and smiled as bland as
If Mickel Rooney wor the King of Spane."

ALDERMAN ROONEY
AT THE
CABLE BANQUET.
AN IMPROVISED EPIC BY HIMSELF.
The Aitin' and Dhrinkin' and Spaykin' and Toasts
PRICE, 50 CENTS.
Address all cash orders, retail or wholesale, to
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Send for our Mammoth Descriptive Catalogue.
Books sent postage paid, on receipt of retail price.
ALL NEW BOOKS are at PETERSONS'. 2 7

INSTRUCTION.

THE GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,
No. 710 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
This Institution is now open for Educational purposes. The outfit is perfect—furniture throughout being entirely new.

THE TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT
Is under the control of Mr. Park Spring, who, as a most complete and thorough operator, is unqualifiedly endorsed by the entire corps of managers of the Western Union Telegraphic line at the main office in this city. Twenty-one instruments in constant operation.

THE LADIES' TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT,
In comfort and elegance, equals any Drawing-room in the city. Opportunities for study are here afforded that are unequalled.

THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT
Is under the especial care of Mr. T. C. Search, an experienced accountant, and late Professor of Accounts in a prominent Business College of this city. A full corps of Teachers always in attendance.

UNPARALLELED OFFER.
We will refund the entire charge of tuition to any pupil who may be dissatisfied with our instruction after having given two weeks' faithful labor in either Department.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
TERMS PREVIOUS TO MARCH 1, 1867.
Full Course, time unlimited............$25
Telegraphing, three months............ 3
2 11 mwf 6m JACOB H. TAYLOR, President

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J. Summer Session commences MARCH 6. For Catalogues, terms, etc., address
REV. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M.,
2 13 15trp President.

PRICES REDUCED.

CLARK & BIDDLE,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
No. 712 CHESNUT Street,
Have just received an invoice of
LADIES' AND GENTS' GOLD WATCHES,
Made especially for them, which they guarantee to be unsurpassed in quality by any watch in the American market. They also invite attention to their very complete assortment of
SILVER-WARE FOR BRIDAL GIFTS.
PLATED-WARE
OF BEST ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURE. [2 22 smw]mrp

W. H. GROVE. SHOW CASES. 111 NTH 4TH ST.

STOLEN, ON THE 8TH INST., CERTIFICATE No. 2266 of Delaware Division Canal Company, dated October 25, 1866, for fifty shares stock in name of Annie L. Atlee; also, Certificate No. 351 of Maryland Gold Mining Company, dated August 31, 1866, for 100 shares stock in name of Edwin A. Atlee.
EDWIN A. ATLEE,
2 22 ftu3t No. 44 N. FIFTH Street.

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA
STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN
OF
$23,000,000.

AN ACT
TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE OVERDUE BONDS OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to TWENTY-THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, have been overdue and unpaid for some time past;

And whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market; therefore,

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st of February and 1st of August, in the city of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal, or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely:—Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years; and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which; loan, including premiums, etcetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder: *Provided*, That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

Section 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now overdue, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds, or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding, in a fiduciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State or moneys, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

Section 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

Section 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

Section 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal, or local taxation, after the interest due February 1st, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

Section 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.
JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the State Treasurer in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock M., of the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be endorsed as follows:—"Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in ten years; $8,000,000, reimbursable in ten years, and payable in fifteen years; and $10,000,000, reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, and to be free from State, local, and municipal taxes.

The overdue bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the overdue loans aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or overdue loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay. 2 7

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE.—WE HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED Mr. SIMON POEY as a member of our house. DALLETT & SON.
Philadelphia, February 15, 1867. 2 15 10t

LOST.

$5 REWARD.—LOST ON SUNDAY AFTERnoon, 17th inst., a LINK GOLD BRACELET, between Nineteenth and Vine streets and Franklin and Thompson streets. The finder will receive the above reward by returning it to this office. 2 18

Old Rye Whiskies.

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,
Nos. 218 and 220 S. FRONT Street,
OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS TO SUIT,
Two Thousand (2000) Barrels Free
OLD RYE WHISKIES
Ranging from THREE to TEN years of age.
ALSO,
Six Thousand (6000) Barrels in Bond,
DISTILLED IN 1865 AND 1866.
Liberal contracts made for lots TO ARRIVE, of this year's manufacture. 2 9 mwfimtp*

JUST ARRIVED
FROM LIVERPOOL,
AND NOW LANDING,
Ship Lancaster,
Ship Virginia,
Ship John L. Dimmock,
Ship Jane J. Southard,
Ship Kate Davenport,
Ship T. J Southard,
Barque Onni, from London.

7300 Boxes Tin.
2857 Bundles Hoop Iron.
680 Bundles Round Iron.
260 Bundles Teazle Iron.
500 Pigs Lead.
640 Pigs Tin.
52 Casks Zinc.
30 Casks Antimony.
10 Casks Bake Pans.
40 Casks Emory.
8 Casks Files.
45 Tons Spelter.
4000 Pounds Steel Wire.
200 Bundles Tinned Wire.

For Sale at Lowest Market Rates
BY
N. & G. TAYLOR CO.,
Nos. 303 and 305 BRANCH St.,
2 20 4t4p* PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
OFFICE,
4 and 5 EXCHANGE BUILDING,
NORTH SIDE OF WALNUT, EAST OF THIRD STREET.
INCORPORATED APRIL 18, 1794.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, - - - - $200,000
ASSETS, - - - - $600,000
MARINE,
FIRE, AND
INLAND TRANSPORTATION INSURANCE.

One of the oldest INSURANCE COMPANIES in the United States.
73 YEARS IN EXISTENCE,
DURING WHICH TIME IT HAS PAID LOSSES TO THE AMOUNT OF
$10,000,000.

DIRECTORS.
Henry D. Sherrerd,
Charles Macalester,
William S. Smith,
William B. White,
George H. Stuart,
Samuel Grant, Jr.,
Tobias Wagner,
Thomas B. Wattson,
Henry G. Freeman,
Charles S. Lewis,
George C. Carson,
Edward C. Knight,
John B. Austin.

HENRY D. SHERRERD,
PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM HARPER,
2 21 6t4p SECRETARY.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000.
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000,
Of which amount not $3600 remain unpaid at this date.
$100,000 000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.
Thomas Craven,
Furman Sheppard,
Thomas MacKellar,
John Supplee,
John W. Claghorn,
Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Alfred S. Gillett,
N. S. Lawrence,
Charles I. Dupont,
Henry F. Kenney,
Joseph Klapp, M. D.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 2 fmw] JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary.

STRICT ECONOMY IN MANAGEMENT.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Commenced Business 7mo. 24, 1865.

Organized to extend the benefits of Life Insurance among members of the Society of Friends. All good risks of whatever denomination solicited.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
HORACE WISTAR, M. D., Med. Examiner
JAMES B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

This Company, in addition to the security arising from the accumulation of premiums, gives the insurer the advantage of an actual paid-up Capital. ALL THE PROFITS OF INSURANCE ARE DIVIDED AMONG THE INSURED.
Life Policies and Endowments in all the most approved forms.
Annuities granted on favorable terms. [2 22fmwsm

WANTS.

NOTICE.—AN OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED to men of experience and tact to engage in one of the important branches of business. Persons of experience in canvassing preferred. Call at No. 32 North FIFTH Street, in this city, at offices Nos. 24 and 25. 2 16 12t4p

A BOOK-KEEPER WANTED IN A BANKing-House. Address, with references, P. O. Box 2116. 2 21 3t*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

PATER PATRIÆ.

The Birthday of Washington.

Meeting of the Veterans of 1812.

The Presentation Ceremonies at Independence Hall.

Postponement of the Parade General Observance of the Day.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Very different is the weather of to-day compared to that of the 22d of February of last year. The late snow-storm has blocked our streets and roadways, and rendered them almost impassable. The military who were to have paraded this afternoon took a critical view of the streets, and, like sensible men, concluded to postpone their march until the 4th of July It would, indeed, take a company with considerable nerve to face, or rather foot, the slush and mud that now blocks all our thoroughfares.

The Veterans of 1812.

The veteran soldiers of 1812 held their regular meeting at the Supreme Court room at 10 o'clock this morning The meeting was organized by calling Mr. Peter Hays to the Chair. The principal business of the meeting was the unanimous passage of the resolutions submitted by the Executive Committee. They were read by the Secretary, Mr. John W. Frick. Previous to reading the resolutions, the President made a few remarks about a petition remonstrating against the repealing of an act of the 30th of March, 1866, entitled "An Act to provide for the payment of annuities to the Soldiers of the War of 1812, and to their widows." The number of applicants under that act will be about 2800.

Colonel John Thompson offered the resolutions framed by the Executive Committee, as follows:—

Resolved, That, grateful to Almighty God for His guardianship over us during the past year, the surviving soldiers of the War of 1812 residing in Philadelphia and its vicinity, though in greatly diminished numbers, once more unite with their fellow-citizens in celebrating this national holiday in commemoration of the birth of the immortal WASHINGTON, the Father of his Country, one of the purest and most disinterested patriots that ever lived; whose life, public and private, will serve as a model worthy of imitation to all succeeding generations; and whose words of solemn admonition and almost prophetic warning never more eloquently appealed to every lover of our free institutions than at the present moment.

Resolved, That we again urge the Congress of the United States to pass bill No. 853, "granting pensions to the Soldiers of the War of 1812 with Great Britain," now on the file of the House of Representatives, even if restricted, as it is, to persons *in necessitous circumstances*, however mortifying it may be to applicants to be compelled to make oath and produce proof, from disinterested witnesses, to the fact of their poverty and destitution, and although similar restrictions are not made in regard to any other soldiers.

Resolved, That we do not hesitate to assert, from our personal knowledge, that the Committee of the House of Representatives of Congress, in their adverse report, are mistaken when they say that, "Every soldier of the War of 1812 was *examined* and supposed to be free from disease before entering the service;" and that, therefore, the ordinary tables of mortality do not apply to them. Such an examination was most probably made in enlistments of soldiers in the Regular Army, but certainly not of volunteers and militiamen; and we have not the slightest doubt, judging from the small number of old soldiers still living in Pennsylvania, that their number throughout the Union is greatly overrated by the Committee of Congress.

Resolved, That as members of this Association, we speak with the greatest freedom in behalf of the soldiers of 1812, and their widows, who are in "*necessitous circumstances*," because we know the wants of many of them, from their frequent applications for relief, and because we feel that we have done our duty to our country, not only in 1812, but in the late struggle for the nation's life, when a number again offered their services, and some in the interior actually bore arms to defend the State from invasion.

Resolved, That it is recommended to the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812, in the several counties of Pennsylvania, immediately to organize themselves into county associations, for the purpose of obtaining correct information in regard to the number of survivors of that war, and of widows of such as are deceased residing in their respective counties, with information relative to their circumstances, and to get up and forward to their Representative in Congress petitions for the passage of a law granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, and the widows of such as are deceased.

After the reading and adoption of the resolutions, the roll was called and eighty-eight members answered to their names. There were fourteen deaths reported since the last meeting in January.

The Secretary read an invitation from the Historical Society to the Association to attend the ceremonies of the presentation of the chair of Hancock and the table upon which the Declaration was signed. The invitation was accepted.

Colonel John S. Warner then read Washington's Farewell Address. After the reading of the Address, the meeting adjourned to meet at Independence Hall, and take part in the ceremonies of the day.

The Relics Presented to the City—Their Description.

The main feature of the day was the presentation of the chair occupied by John Hancock while President of the Continental Congress, and also the table upon which the Declaration of Independence was signed. These relics demand a special mention and description.

The table is of mahogany, and the top, which is plain, is covered over with black oil cloth. The table is arranged with a large drawer under the central part, and three small drawers under each end. These drawers are inlaid with a narrow strip of yellow wood about one-eighth of an inch in width all around the edge, and each drawer is furnished with a plain lock. The brass handles that were in the drawers have been broken on the three right hand drawers. The table itself stands upon eight legs. The latter are plain and square, with a little fluting. On the ends of the table-drawer, and on the ends of the table itself there is a slight attempt at ornamentation by inlaying plain slips of maple. The table is about five feet by thirty inches, and stands about thirty inches from the floor. It is very plain, and of the most democratic aspect.

The chair is a very interesting relic of the old straight-back days of our grandfathers. It is strongly made of mahogany. The seat and cushion are lined with crimson morocco, and the sides are studded with nails. The legs of the chair are plain and square, and the bottoms shod with brass. The chair stands altogether about five feet in height. There is some slight attempt at ornamentation, but the carving is of the plainest description. The back is almost straight, having but a slight curve. It bears the marks of honorable age.

The Presentation.

At 12 o'clock the proceedings were commenced by the arrival of the distinguished guests, the Committee from the Senate and House of Representatives, officers of the Army and of the Navy, members of Select and Common Councils, etc.

J. Ross Snowden made a few remarks about the objects of the meeting, and the proceedings were opened by prayer by Rev. Dr. Morris, who invoked the blessing of God upon the President and Governors of these States, and upon all in authority; and he prayed that the nation might be endowed with wisdom to meet the issues of the hour.

Mr. Hall then delivered the presentation speech, as follows:—

Mr. Mayor, and Gentlemen of the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia:—In behalf of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I have the honor and the pleasure to present to the corporation of the city of Philadelphia the table on which was signed the Declaration of Independence, and the chair occupied by Hon. John Hancock. The object of this presentation is, that this table and chair may be deposited and preserved by the city corporation in Independence Hall.

The history of these interesting relics—the offering of Independence Hall and the table and chair by the Provincial Assembly of Pennsylvania to the Continental Congress, and the resumption of their possession by the Assembly after the Congress had removed to New York—is too familiar to you all to need any recital on this occasion.

The propriety and fitness of this presentation for the purpose indicated, will at once suggest itself forcibly to all minds. What place more fitting for the preservation of these precious memorials than the hall in which the Declaration of Independence was signed, and in which the illustrious Hancock occupied this very chair?

Around this table, and in this Hall, were gathered that sterling band of patriots who signed the Declaration which was so nobly maintained in the sanguinary struggle of the Revolution. Looking upon these monuments, we are carried back in imagination to the "times that tried men's souls;" and we recall to mind the herculean labors and the fervor of patriotism of the greatest and wisest deliberative and representative body that the world has ever known.

We picture to our minds the striking figure of John Hancock, the affluent citizen and the public idol, as with bold and resolute hand he affixes his name to the Declaration. Then it was that the nation was born in a day; then and there it was that British tyranny received its death-blow. Thenceforth freedom and independence were the watchwords of the American nation; and these great principles, proclaimed throughout the length and breadth of the land, inspired the people with new zeal, and nerved the arm to strike afresh for his country.

Sacred as the memory of our patriot sires are the associations that cluster around these hallowed objects. Ever let them be preserved and cherished, in connection with the glorious events they commemorate.

To these the lovers of liberty from all lands and in all ages will come as pilgrims to pay their homage. And so may they be forever enshrined in the popular heart; and as we have preserved these mementoes from the red hand of violence, so may the principles they represent and our civil and religious liberty and American nationality—purified and purged from every form of oppression, and every taint of feudalism and injustice—be perpetuated forever.

The city of Philadelphia! the home of old Independence Hall! What city in the Union so loyal, so true to the great cause of American liberty in the late war as this loved metropolis of Pennsylvania?

What city that through public and private subscriptions raised so many men, and armed and equipped them for public defense, and for the salvation of the nation's life? What city that was ever so liberal to the soldiers of this and other States as they passed forwards and backwards, to and from the seat of war?

Here, Mr. Mayor, let this old table and chair remain, and let the example of Hancock and his faithful band be held in perpetual remembrance by all lovers of our country!

During the speech of Mr. Hall, the most deep and thrilling interest was manifested by the distinguished assemblage present to the historical reminiscences that were brought up by the speaker, and frequently they would break out into marked applause at some particularly thrilling passage.

It was indeed a thrilling scene, and one that will be remembered as an epoch in the history of the city. The old venerated portraits of the illustrious dead seemed to glow with a halo on the thrilling scene that was passing.

These old relics, that, during the time that "tried men's souls," occupied the sacred precincts to which they were again introduced, seemed to be endowed with new virtues, acquired from the solemnity of the occasion.

After the conclusion of Mr. Hall's eloquent remarks, his Honor Mayor McMichael made a most elegant address, as follows:—

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives: The city of Philadelphia accepts the trust which the commonwealth of Pennsylvania confides to her. To mark her sense of its importance, she has assembled here, as participants and spectators, the honored dignitaries who administer justice within her borders; the favored citizens to whom she has delegated her authority to make and execute laws; the noble old men whom more than half a century ago she sent out to repel foreign invasion; the younger soldiers, chief among whom is her own gallant son, who recently perilled their lives in aiding to crush domestic treason; the learned expositors of her historic legends and traditions, and the members of the press, which daily records her progress and opinions. In this presence she makes public declaration that she esteems the custody of these precious relics a rare privilege, and offers a solemn pledge that she will guard them with scrupulous fidelity and preserve them with assiduous care.

It is proper they should be here. It was here they were associated with the deeds which have given to these simple pieces of furniture a value beyond all price; it is here they can be best seen by the countless generations which the fame of this sacred edifice will attract hither so long as civilization and freedom survive. Memorials identified with striking epochs of their career are justly held in veneration by all nations. To the Italian, the iron crown of Charlemagne symbolizes a national unity that has inspired him with hope amid the degradation and disasters of centuries; to the Scotchman, the heart of the Bruce, in all climes and under all vicissitudes, is a cherished trophy of national renown; to the American, these humbler emblems are significant, not only of a glorious past, but of a marvellous future, which will include the occupation of many lands, the dominion of many seas and the compact of many peoples, joined together by the all-embracing bonds of free institutions and individual rights.

Since these relics were separated from this hall, a period less than the scriptural limit of a man's life has intervened; but in that period the developments of science and the achievements of art have surpassed the wildest imaginations of theorists, and political revolutions have taken place in which ancient dynasties have been shattered and scattered, and out of which radical changes of government have been evolved, and these developments and these achievements and these revolutions have co-operated, and are still co-operating, to produce on this continent an empire wider in territorial extent, stronger in physical power, richer in material wealth, higher in intellectual culture, and grander in patriotic aims than any the world has witnessed. The men who sat in this seat and wrote at this table, while engaged in the creation of a new republic, had keen insight and profound wisdom, and as they intended the structure to be reared by their descendants should tower to the heavens, they laid their foundations as broad as the earth and as deep as the ocean. And, verily, they shall have their reward. For long after the votaries of the false prophet, whose throne is crumbling in the East, shall abandon their senseless pilgrimages to his fabled tomb, and his name shall only be remembered as a synonym of lust and rapine, the followers of these true prophets shall gather round this living shrine, not in abject ignorance to adore, but with grateful recognition to bless the memories of those who first preached the evangel of universal liberty, and some of whom attested their faith through the ordeals of martyrdom and by the baptism of blood.

The time for this restoration has been well chosen. An act so blended with joyful feelings should be performed in the midst of festive surroundings. The booming cannon that shook this morning's sky—the martial strains that float upon the air—the streaming flags that denote the presence of a holiday—these have rightly ushered in and illustrated the day set apart for such a service. But in the day itself there is even more essential fitness. What occasion so suitable as the birthday of Washington for depositing, among kindred objects, in this chamber, which his stately form has so often dignified and adorned, these memorials of an era with which his name is indissolubly connected? Especially is this so when we consider that the ends for which he prayed and labored and suffered are approaching towards consummation, and that the Union to which his great heart was dedicated, after being purged and purified in the alembic of civil war, is brighter, purer, better and firmer than ever before. And, my friends, as we gaze on his serene and majestic features, pictured on yonder wall, may we not be permitted to indulge the fancy that his spirit hovers near us, and that if it could kindle in those eyes the light of life, and impart to those lips a human utterance, he would smile approvingly on this ceremonial, and proclaim his satisfaction that in all parts of the magnificent domain he so largely helped to establish—in the south as well as the north; in the west not less than the east—the cardinal doctrine of the Declaration of Independence—the sublime announcement that all men are created free and equal—has become a fixed and immutable fact.

After the conclusion of Mayor McMichael's speech, Colonel J. Ross Snowden made a few remarks upon behalf of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and gave a short history of the relics.

The gentlemen who were designated to place the relics in their appointed place, then proceeded to the discharge of their delegated duty.

The Mayor made a few remarks, pledging that Philadelphia would always hold those relics dear, and the assemblage dispersed.

A fine band of music, on the pavement in front of the State House, discoursed some beautiful music, including the national airs.

LARCENY OF SHEET LEAD.—Samuel H. Brown, a colored man, night before last entered the chemical works of Savage & Co., in Aramingo, and asked permission to sleep in a barn close by, telling a sorrowful story of his destitution. Now, it so happened that for some time past quantities of sheet lead had been missed from the factory, and the foreman had suspicions that Brown had some agency in the matter. So he was arrested, and in his possession a bundle of lead, identified as belonging to the institution, was found. Alderman Holme, before whom Brown had a hearing, committed the latter, in default of bail, to answer at Court. Brown, according to his account, was from Trenton.

DARING ROBBERY AND ATTEMPTED MURDER—NINE MEN MAKE THEIR ESCAPE WITH $4000 IN MONEY.—Mr. George Althouse, book-keeper of the firm of Althouse & Foch, in Walnut street, below Fourth, left this city on Friday last for Mahanoy Valley, where the firm's mines are located, for the purpose of paying off the hands employed there. He took with him $17,000. While in the office at Mahanoy, after having prepared each man's money, and placed the several amounts in envelopes, with the name on it, four men came in and asked for work. Five others were stationed outside, guarding the different avenues leading to the office. The men who desired work were informed that no more hands were needed. They then attempted to get over the railing into the counting-room. Mr. George Althouse told them they had no business there. They immediately drew their revolvers and fired at him and Mr. Foch, severely wounding the former in the hip. Ten shots in all were fired. Mr. Althouse tried to put the men out, and after fighting for a few minutes closed with one of them, and in the struggle was very badly cut about the head with a revolver. Mr. Benjamin Foch, one of the clerks, ran out of the office, and gave the alarm by screaming. He was immediately met by one of the men outside and fired at, the ball missing him. He then gave utterance to a yell which was heard by some men at the "breaker," which is some two hundred yards from the office. The alarm whistle was sounded, which caused the robbers to decamp, taking with them about $4000, which was all that was lying on the counter. Mr. Althouse was conveyed to his residence in Reading, where his wounds were dressed, and at last accounts he was doing well.

AN ATTEMPTING TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—Officer Shivers yesterday arrested, on a charge of complicity in the robbery of Mooney's liquor store, a man by the name of Samuel R. Kempil, aged 38, at his residence, No. 12 Agan court. He was taken to the Fifth District Station House, and during last night attempted to commit suicide by stabbing himself in the breast with a common pocket-knife. When the knife was taken away by an officer, Kempil regretted that it had not been larger, so that he could have put an end to himself. When asked if he would attempt it again, he answered that he would at the next opportunity. He was confined in a cell, and proper precautions taken to prevent such an occurrence.

OBTAINING LIQUOR UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.—Two Germans, named Thomas Baw and Charles Swetzer, aged respectively forty-six and forty-eight, entered a liquor store on Coates street and ordered two gallons of liquor, saying that they would return in a short time and pay for it. The clerk gave them one gallon, and kept a close watch on their movements when they went out. They stepped into another store near by, sold the gallon of liquor, and were making off without any apparent intention of paying the score, when they were arrested at Front and Coates streets by Officer Fisher. Alderman Toland committed them to answer in default of bail.

BEFORE ALDERMAN BEITLER, at the Central Station to-day, George Donnelly, residing at Tenth and Catharine, was arraigned upon the charge of assault and battery, with intent to kill. It appears that Donnelly was engaged in the robbery of Mr. William Miller's house, at northwest corner of Ninth and Christian, about four weeks ago. It is alleged that he is the one who cut the German who had hold of him, and made his escape. Defendant was held in $2500 bail.

CHARGE OF HARNESS STEALING.—William Van Club, aged 27 years, was arrested at his residence, No. 1540 South street, for the larceny of saddlery valued at $75. He was in the employ of a saddler by the name of Jones, manufacturing near the residence of Van Club, and, according to the charge, took opportunity to appropriate to himself various articles in the saddlery line. Alderman Toland committed him for a further hearing, to take place this afternoon.

TAPPING A TILL.—Amos Ridge, a vicious youngster of fourteen years, was yesterday caught in the act of tapping the money-drawer of a dry goods store, No. 116 Arch street, by Day Sergeant Johnson. This has been the second time that young Ridge has engaged in the same act at the same place, obtaining in all about $7. He was committed to answer at Court.

A LARGE NUMBER of delegates will go from this city to attend the Temperance Convention to be held at Harrisburg on next Tuesday, at 10 o'clock A. M. All information may be obtained of Rev. W. C. Hendrickson, Secretary of the Philadelphia Temperance Society, office, No. 148 South Fourth street.

BEEF THAT IS BEEF.—To-morrow Messrs. Stein & Garrett, of the Twelfth and South Streets Market, will slaughter two bullocks, raised by Mr. Webb, of Chester county, which are but two years old, and yet weigh 6584 pounds. They will be exposed for sale on the 2d of March.

NO BETTER INVESTMENT CAN BE FOUND THAN CLOTHING AT OUR PRESENT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, WHICH ARE LOWER THAN THEY POSSIBLY CAN BE NEXT WINTER.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—In what more appropriate manner can the memory of Washington be perpetuated, and his name be embalmed in the grateful recollections of posterity, than to avail yourselves of the advantages secured by a policy of insurance in the Washington Life Insurance Company of New York?

Adopting the revered name of the "Father of his Country," the gentlemen who organized this Company manifested in the highest degree the essential element of all true nobility—unselfishness; in proof of which read what the solid men of New York say:—

The Washington Life Insurance Company of New York possesses a combination of desirable features which no other organization can claim.

Its growth has been steady, its success marked; its system of business is pre-eminently designed to benefit the holders of its policies. The undersigned believe it to be one of the solid institutions of the country.

HENRY H. VAN DYCK, U. S. Ass't Treas., N. Y.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, N. Y.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, Collector Port of N. Y.
J. PUNNETT, Pres't Bank of America, N. Y.
SHEPHERD KNAPP, Pres't Mechanics' Bank, N. Y.
L. P. MORTON & CO., Bankers, N. Y.
GEORGE OPDYKE, ex-Mayor of N. Y.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, Pres't Sun Marine Ins. Co., N. Y.
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C. H. LUDINGTON, of Lathrop, Ludington & Co.
NEW YORK, January 23, 1867.

Branch Office,
Bank of the Republic Building,
Nos. 809 and 811 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
CHAMBERS & FRENCH, General Agents.

THE AUTHOR'S EDITION OF DICKENS.—Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers have commenced the publication of another edition of the complete works of Charles Dickens. That house having purchased the advance sheets of the works from the author, it is certainly entitled to the title of "The Author's Edition." The series commences with the appearance of "The Mutual Friend." It is printed in one large volume, handsomely bound, with a gold medallion head of the author on the back. While it is fully illustrated with well-executed engravings, it is printed in clear bold-face type, and forms a handsome, rich, and convenient form of works, which will be an ornament as well as a useful companion. This set is, notwithstanding its beauty, published at a rate which appears, at the present high prices, a losing investment. It is sold for $1·25 per volume. Its publication will be continued monthly until all are placed before the public.

TO THE PUBLIC.—J. J. Tuttle, No. 926 Chesnut street, importer of Wines, Teas, Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, etc., will shortly open a large stock of goods. Previous to which is offered a choice assortment of genuine Havana Cigars, imported in the steamers Hendrick Hudson and Stars and Stripes.

CHANGE OF BASE.—The weather that had been so promising of budding spring has, on second thoughts, returned to its first love of winter. Following the season, our winter stock of Clothing will yet be offered to the public at the reduced prices. Charles Stokes & Co., under the Continental.

FURNITURE SLIPS.—Now is the season for covering furniture with slips. Saves furniture and prevents moths. Linens in great variety, and competent hands to fit slips, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

WHO MAKES THE BEST AND CHEAPEST CLOTHING?
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
POPULAR CLOTHIERS,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

BAUMANN—FISHER.—On the 20th instant, by the Rev. Geo. W. Anderson, CHARLES BAUMANN to EMMA JONES FISHER, both of Lower Merion, Montgomery county, Pa.

DOUGHERTY—MANN.—At the residence of the bride's father, No. 1711 Green street, on the evening of February 20, by the Rev. Robert C. Matlack, assisted by the Rev. James B. Simmons, EMMA F., daughter of William Mann, Esq., to GEORGE W. DOUGHERTY, of Michigan.

DIED.

ALLEN.—February 22, 1867, SARAH ANN, wife of Thomas H. Allen.

DOUGHERTY.—On the 21st instant, JOHN DOUGHERTY, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, Casper Dougherty, No. 1506 S. Fourth street, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Wharton Street Church.

GAHAN.—On the 19th instant, ISAAC GAHAN, son-in-law of Mr. Peter Smith, of Kaighn's Point, N. J.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Witherspoon Circle, B. U. (H. F.) C. of A., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Walnut street, between Second and Locust streets, Camden, N. J., on Sunday afternoon next at 2 o'clock.

JONES.—On the 19th instant, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH, widow of the late Henry Jones, and daughter of Nathaniel and Barbara Gosline, in the 55th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 3 Day street, below Thompson, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Hanover Street Ground.

McCOSKER.—On the 20th instant, MICHAEL McCOSKER.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, N. E. corner of Thirteenth street and Columbia avenue, on Saturday morning, the 23d instant, at 8½ o'clock.

RASTER.—On the 20th instant, Mrs. SARAH D. RASTER, in the 44th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1011 Lemon street, on Sunday afternoon, the 24th instant, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

RICHARDS.—On Thursday, the 21st instant, at the residence of her brother, Dr. Skerrett, ELIZABETH S., relict of the late John Armstrong Richards; aged 90 years.

YOST.—On the 21st instant, THOMAS GRAHAM, son of Jacob A. and Lizzie A. Yost, aged 2 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1324 Franklin street, on Monday, the 25th instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery.

NEAT WALNUT TOWEL RACKS, FOR attaching to walls, and several styles of portable Racks for clothing, etc., with an assortment of brass, iron, and bronzed hat, coat, wardrobe, and clothing pins, hooks, etc. For sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

"PUSH," "PULL," "BOARDING," "Office," and numbers in gilt letters on Porcelain Plates on hand, at the Hardware Store of
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

PATENT TOOL AND AWL HANDLES, containing a variety of Miniature Tools, all fitting into one handle, and a variety of Chests and Tools; also Boys' Turning Lathes and Work Benches; for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
9 15§ Next door to Post Office.

ONE PRICE CLOTHING.

JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET ST.,
1 30 wfm6m5p ABOVE SIXTH.

TRY! TRY! TRY! TRY! TRY! TRY! TRY!
GRIGG, VAN GUNTEN & CO.'S
All-wool Black Cassimere Pants at $6·00.
All-wool Black Cassimere Pants at $6·00.
All-wool Black Cassimere Pants at $6·00.
No. 734 MARKET Street, one door below Eighth street. 2 16stuf 3t*

DRUNKENNESS CURED.
DR. BELL'S CURE FOR INTEMPERANCE
Is a sure cure for Drunkenness, and can be administered without the knowledge of the patient.
Send for descriptive circular. Price, $1 per box, post paid. Address
CHARLES BREMIER,
1 30wfm1m Box 24, GERMANTOWN Pa.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p§

INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BELTING STEAM PACKING HOSE, ETC.
Engineers and dealers will find a full assortment of GOODYEAR'S PATENT VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, etc., at the Manufacturer's Headquarters,
GOODYEAR'S,
No. 308 CHESNUT Street,
South side.
N. B.—We have a new and cheap article of GARDEN and PAVEMENT HOSE very cheap, to which the attention of the public is called. 1 28 3m

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p§

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED TONIC ALE.—This truly healthful and nutritious beverage, now in use by thousands—invalids and others—has established a character for quality of material and purity of manufacture which stands unrivalled. It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior TONIC, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN, No. 242 PEAR Street. 11 7§

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY.—
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT Street,
Nearly Opposite the Post Office,
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the country promptly attended to 5 31§

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT,
BEVERAGE OF HEALTH.
CELEBRATED IN EUROPE,
UNSURPASSED IN TASTE

THIS GREAT IMPROVED TONIC,

Taken at all ages, in sickness or in health, and ALWAYS WITH BENEFIT, being invaluable in Disorders of the Stomach, Catarrh, Cold, Hoarseness Incipient Consumption, Dyspepsia, Enfeebled Vital Powers, etc.

Sold by all Druggists and Grocers, at $6 per dozen or 60 cents per bottle.

WHOLESALE AGENT, [2 16 stuthstrp
WARD J. CAFFEE
S. E. Corner FRONT and CHESNUT Streets.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Senate Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Senate has confirmed the following nominees to be Brigadier-Generals by brevet:—James McQuade, 14th New York Volunteers; George S. Nichols, 9th New York Cavalry; Ferris Jacobs, 26th New York Cavalry; E. G. Marshall, 14th New York Heavy Cavalry; James A. Byrnes, 18th New York Cavalry; Benjamin F. Tracy, 109th New York Volunteers; D. B. McCreary, 145th Pennsylvania Volunteers; Wm. A. Robbins, 77th Pennsylvania Volunteers; Horatio Rogers, 2d Rhode Island; Geo. W. Few, 5th Rhode Island; and George Varney, 3d Maine.

The Senate has confirmed a number of appointments of Colonels, Majors and Captains, by brevet.

Also, the Senate confirmed Passed Assistant Paymaster in the Navy Charles D. Mansfield.

Assistant Paymasters in the Navy—J. Bayard Redfield, of Michigan; W. J. Healy, of New York; Henry Gerrard, of New York; John F. Farbell, of Massachusetts; J. Goodwin Hobbs, of Maine; J. Parker Loomis, of Pennsylvania; H. F. B. Harris, of New York; Henry C. Machelter, of Pennsylvania; Charles H. Lockwood, of New York; A. J. Hubbard, of Massachusetts; Charles E. Boggs, of New Jersey; Frank Bissell, of New York; H. Trumbull Stancliffe, of Connecticut; Aaron H. Nelson, of Illinois; George T. Bemis, of Massachusetts; Frederick C. Alley, of Massachusetts; and George H. Read, of Pennsylvania.

Assistant Surgeon in the United States Navy, A. B. Judson.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commanders in the Navy.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenants, T. A. Harris, R. B. Smith, James Trather, J. F. Nickles, Frederick Croker, James A. Johnston, Wm. G. Salstenall, Francis S. Wells, Charles H. Rockwell, Charles A. French, Samuel Ause, Wm. Hamilton, Wm. Flye, and Henry H. Garringer.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenants—James R. Wheeler, Wm. T. Gillespie, Francis Josselyn, E. M. Stoddard, Wm. H. Maies, Samuel P. Crafts, Henry P. Conner, E. Skeyser, J. E. Stannard, L. H. Partridge, Jacob Kimball, N. Mayo Dyer, C. C. Kingsberry, C. C. Bunker, Thomas Chatfield, John L. Gifford, Alexander Wallace, H. Walton Grinnell, W. W. Crownshield, Samuel Belden, Charles C. Ricker, John R. Neeld, Charles O'Neill, Charles H. Frisbie, De Witt C. Kells, Henry C. Kerne, Charles S. Cay, Edwin Coffin, Wm. R. Hathaway, J. H. Eldridge, George A. Smith, John C. Wells, Charles H. Cardien, Cyrus Tears, John K. Winni, Henry Avery, John S. Watson, George R. Durand, Francis W. Green.

Lieutenants in the Navy—Masters W. C. Wise, Lewis Clark, P. F. Harrington, W. B. Hoff, W. K. Wheeler, W. S. Dana, N. Ludlow, Francis A. Cook, Colby M. Chester, A. W. Wright, Charles C. Clark, Charles J. Barclay, Charles V. Gridley, Francis Morris, Charles D. Ligsbee, Richard P. Leary, W. A. Van Vleck, Charles H. Pendleton, William H. Whiting, George W. McClure, Dennis W. Mullan, Geo. T. Davis, and George D. B. Gliddon.

Engineers in the Navy—Second Assistant Engineer Elijah Laws, to be First Assistant Engineer; Third Assistant Engineer Frederick Scholier, to be Second Assistant; Third Assistant Engineer Albert C. Engard, to be Second Assistant.

Police Orders.

The Superintendant of Police has issued orders to his officers of the Third Precinct to the effect that the municipal election in Georgetown will take place on Monday, and therefore it becomes their duty to exercise unusual vigilance and activity on that day, as many of the newly enfranchised colored citizens, against whom there is much prejudice, will for the first time exercise their new right.

The Superintendant states that no effort will be spared on his part to make the election pass off without disorder, and instructs all officers who may not be perfectly willing to exercise their legitimate authority, without prejudice, to resign their positions at once.

Manifestations of disaffection by the police officers will tend to create a distrust in the community, and perhaps violent demonstrations on the part of the already disaffected.

The Bounty Bill.

A number of Western soldiers and sailors, at a meeting held last night, passed resolutions urging upon the Senate to press the Schenck Bounty bill on its passage, and appointed a Committee to call on the Senators in furtherance of their views.

The Surratt Case.

Miss Annie Surratt visited the jail yesterday afternoon, and had an interview with her brother, in presence of one of the counsel of the accused and one of the jail guards, lasting over an hour. They conversed principally on personal matters, and no allusion whatever was made to the sad and exciting events of the spring of 1865.

The Judiciary Committee did not visit Surratt to-day, as had been proposed. His counsel have advised him not to answer any questions.

Shipping Drawback.

A Committee of the Boston Board of Trade and a delegation of the Maine ship-builders were before the Ways and Means Committee this morning, urging a drawback on shipping.

The Greenback Bill.

The Senate Finance Committee will not take up the hundred million greenbacks bill before to-morrow. They will undoubtedly report against it. A great effort is being made by the inflationists to carry it through the Senate against the report of the Committee.

The Reconstruction Bill.

The most earnest supporters of the Reconstruction bill, now in the hands of the President, have ascertained that, although he will veto the bill, he will on Monday or Tuesday next return it to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, thus affording an opportunity for Congress to take further action upon the measure.

The Democrats will not filibuster on the Reconstruction bill. When it comes back with the veto, an attempt is to be made to carry the Senate tariff bill in a lump through the House, with rather slim chances of success.

New Democratic Dodge.

Prominent War Democrats from the North are here urging the President to sign the Reconstruction bill.

The Omnibus Bill.

The House met at 11 o'clock, when Mr. Stevens called up the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Appropriation bill, with the Senate amendments thereto. All of the Senate amendment striking out the *Congressional Globe* and all subjects relating thereto were disagreed to. The Senate, it will be remembered, proposed to have the proceedings and debates of Congress published otherwise than in the *Globe*.

The amendment directing the Secretary of the Treasury to classify the clerks in his Department with regard to the nature of the work performed, was disagreed to. The Senate amendment authorizing the appointment of additional clerks by the Secretary of the Interior was disagreed to, as was also the amendment increasing the pay of certain officers of the Senate. The other amendments were concurred in, and a committee of conference was ordered on the disagreeing votes.

Iron-Clad Contractors.

Mr. Woodbridge, of Vermont, made a closing argument in favor of the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to have examined and audited the accounts of the iron-clad contractors, to which Mr. Lynch, of Maine, had the Portland Company added.

The Bankrupt Bill.

Mr. Jenckes will ask the House to-day to appoint a Committee of Conference on the Bankrupt Bill.

The Celebration.

The Government offices and banks are closed here to-day, and the soldiers of the war of 1812 are celebrating the anniversary of Washington's birthday by exercises at the City Hall.

The public schools being closed in honor of the day, the Capitol is crowded with juveniles who have come to witness the workings of legislation.

Another Veto.

The veto of the Tenure of Office bill is expected on Monday. It is belived that the President would have signed this bill had it not included Cabinet officers.

From Canada.

TORONTO, February 22.—The *Globe's* special despatch from England announces that the name of the Confederated Provinces is to be Canada; Upper Canada is to be styled the Province of Ontario, Lower Canada is to be called Quebec, and the other provinces to retain their present names. The general features of Quebec are to be retained; larger grants from the Federal Treasury are to be given to New Brunswick; the Crown is to have the power to enlarge the Legislative Councillors, limited in extent when it is necessary to prevent a dead-lock, and the control of the fisheries is to be transferred to the General Government.

From Australia.

NEW YORK, February 22.—Advices from Sydney to the 1st and Wellington to the 8th of January have been received. The news was unimportant. The harvest was growing unusually large, but the prices of breadstuffs were unsatisfactory. The ships Nation's Hope, Union, Crown, and Australia, with breadstuffs, and the John Jay, with lumber, had arrived at Sydney from California. The ships Keying and Universe had sailed for California, and the Anglo-Saxon, Louisa Douglass, Torquil, Jean Pierre, and Sea Nymph had arrived from California at Melbourne.

From Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, February 22.—Washington's birthday anniversary was duly observed today. The public departments are all deserted, and a national salute was fired by direction of Governor Geary, with an additional gun for Nebraska.

Governor Geary has appointed John Stauffer, of Lancaster, and Captain William D. Francis, of Philadelphia, as Whisky Inspectors at Philadelphia.

Flood in the Wabash River.

VINCENNES, Ind., February 22.—The Wabash river is now at a stand. The water is higher than ever known before. It is reported that steamboats are running over the prairies on the Illinois side picking up corn and other freight. For ten miles the tops of the houses are barely visible, the fences are all gone, and the damage is considerable.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, February 22.—The barque White Squall, from Singapore for Boston, previously reported ashore on Cape Cod, went entirely to pieces last night, strewing the beach with fragments of the vessel and cargo. The underwriter's steam pump has also been lost.

From Panama.

NEW YORK, February 22.—The advices from Panama, by the steamer Rising Star, are to the 12th inst. An attempted revolution had taken place in Cauca, in which several of the insurgents were killed, which ended the affair.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 22.—The day is observed as a holiday by a general suspension of business, and the banks and courts are closed. Flags are displayed from public and private buildings. There is no public demonstration. The weather is delightful.

Arrival of the City of Washington.

NEW YORK, February 22.—The steamer City of Washington has arrived. Her dates from Europe have been anticipated.

—Mr. Charles Rien, Professor of Persian in University College, and one of the best Oriental scholars of the time, has just been appointed keeper of the Oriental manuscripts in the British Museum.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.........FEBRUARY 22.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Stars and Stripes, Holmes, Havana, Thos. Wattson & Sons.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Barque R. G. W. Dodge, Hooper, 3 days from New York, with barley, etc., to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., February 20—6 P. M.—Barque Mary Bentley, from London, and brig B. Smith, from Matanzas, via Newport, for Philadelphia, passed up the bay yesterday.

Mr. James A. Marshall, pilot, reports the following vessels from Philadelphia having gone to sea yesterday, viz.:—Barque Anna Ada, for Gibraltar; Eliza, for Barbados; Arbutus, for Antwerp; brigs Antelope, for Aspinwall; Ortolan, for Havana; Eledona, for Antwerp; R. B. Gove, for New Orleans; J. W. Drisko, for Savannah; schrs Chlloe, for Cardenas; and James M. Flanagan, for Remedies. Wind NE.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Thomas Dallett, Smith, for Philadelphia, sailed from Rio Janeiro Dec. 30.

Barque Danish Princess, Baker, from Ardrossan for Philadelphia, at Queenstown 2d inst., leaky.

The new line of Liverpool and New York first-class steamships of Messrs. Williams & Guion is to be known as the Liverpool and Great Western Line. The first ship was the Manhattan. The second, recently completed on the Clyde, the Chicago, arrived in New York a few days since, and is to sail, on her first outward voyage, from Pier No. 37, East river, on Saturday next. She is to be succeeded by two other new ships of the same class—the Minnesota and the Nebraska. They were all built in the completest style expressly for the new line, and will bear inspection, whether for first-class cabin or steerage accommodations or for freight.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, February 21.—Arrived, steamship Alemannia, Meier, from Hamburg Feb. 3.

Steamship San Francisco, Behm, from Greytown.

Steamship Guiding Star, Berry, from Rio Janeiro.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, from Boston.

Brig Kalamo, Morris, from Windsor.

Brig F. Clarke, Coalfleet, from Cornwallis.

Schr Ann Leonard, Wilson, from Fortune Bay.

Schr Cotnam, Canning, from Cornwallis.

Schr Waterfall, Cameron, from Deer Island.

Cleared, steamships Palmyra, Watson, Liverpool; St. Laurent, Rousseau, Havre; Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Wilmington, Del.; ships Philotaxe, Larsen, Lisbon; Electric, Junge, London; barques Valkyrien, Larsen, Antwerp; Gattorno M. Costa, Cork; Pellonia, Pedersen, Bremen; G. S. Hunt, Woodbury, Cardenas; brigs Germania, Gelke, London; R. M. Heslen, Jones, Cienfuegos; Torrent, Gould, New Orleans; schr Melita, Fougere, St. Johns, P. R.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

The Proposition to Erect a Statue to Voltaire—The Discussion to which it has Given Rise—The Proposed Changes in the French Constitution—Discussion upon the Policy of the Emperor—The Oriental Question—Rome, Etc.

EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, February 4.

Voltaire.

The proposition to organize a subscription for the purpose of raising a statue to Voltaire has given rise to a very sharp discussion in the Paris press, some of the journals opposing the proposed measure in the strongest terms. The *Pays*, an organ of the Bonaparte dynasty, in a long article, says that Voltaire was a defamer of the popular classes, speaking of them with the greatest contempt. As a citizen, he eulogized all the Ministers who succeeded each other under Louis XV, and likewise all the King's mistresses. He, in fact, laid his incense in turn at the feet of Fleury, Barnis, Richelieu, Maupeon, Choiseul, and Turgot. He adulated the pure and virtuous Queen Maria Lecksniska, and almost in the same breath Madame de Pompadour, and afterwards Madame Du Barry. It is true that among his intimate acquaintances he made up for the sycophancy of his adulations by the abusive bitterness of his mockery. A certain school of casuists has been reproached with its doctrine of mental reservation; but what can be said of Voltaire? For three years (1759, 1760, and 1761) he was in correspondence with King Stanislaus, who, wrote he to Marmontel, "has sent me a letter of the kindest description," etc. "The King," he said to Thiriat, "has sent me his book. I enclose you my answer; see if it is not favorable." And nearly at the same time, again communicating with Thiriat, he treated King Stanislaus as a fool, getting up silly books by the aid of his Secretary, an ex-Jesuit. As a patriot, he was still worse. France was engaged in the unfortunate "Seven Years' War." At that time, so full of humiliation and disasters for France, what was the game of Voltaire? This one:—He inflamed Choiseul against the King of Prussia. The King wrote a satire against the Minister, and the very first thing Voltaire did was to show it to the latter. On the other side, he swore to the King that he had never breathed a word concerning the matter to any one, whilst at the same time he advised Choiseul not to treat with the King. To the latter he wrote:—"Your verses are charming; and if your Majesty has beaten your *enemies*, they become still better." We must not forget that the *enemies* alluded to are the French, those unfortunate victims of the ignorance of Court generals, named by the favor of the King's mistresses, heads of the army and Marshals of France. Is it really necessary to draw money from one's purse to glorify such reminiscences? The majority of the Parisian papers are of opinion that it is not necessary to honor such a person by a sort of national manifestation. They say he was carried to the Pantheon; that surely is enough, if not too much.

The Changes in the Constitution.

The Paris journals still continue their remarks on the late changes in the Constitution. Several of them, during the last few days, have been carrying on a rather animated discussion respecting the merits of the Ministers to whom the Emperor has given or continued his confidence, and those whom he might have chosen in preference. The public of France will have some difficulty in taking any interest in such a dispute. Nobody cares much whether the policy of the Emperor is defended before the Chambers by statesmen long in office, by friends of the second degree, who have passed into the first category, or by former adversaries, suddenly touched by grace on the way to the Tuileries. In reality, as well as in theory, it will be the policy of the sovereign alone which they will come to defend before the Senators and the Deputies. We therefore believe that those discussions as to proper names, maintained by certain journals, are not worthy of the attention of any except the few men who find an amusement in conferring, withdrawing, maintaining, or retaining portfolios.

The Oriental Question.

In perusing the European journals, one would suppose that war was on the point of breaking out. The European press teems with incorrect statements, forged facts, and false judgments. Because a portion of the Cretan population has risen in insurrection, the conclusion is jumped at that Turkey in Europe is threatened with a general conflagration. If the Greeks were more numerous, the bursting forth of this fire might alarm the Porte; but as they are in a minority, a rising in Thessaly and Epirus could only be disastrous to the populations of those two provinces. People seem to have forgotten that there are between the Black Sea and the Adriatic six millions of Bulgarians, irreconcilable enemies of the Greeks and devoted subjects of the Ottoman Empire. Unless a foreign power should declare war against the Sultan, Turkey has nothing to fear; and if an attack should be made from without, the allies of the Porte would do what they have already done. A thousand fallacious rumors are again in circulation respecting the insurrection in Candia.

Rome.

Our correspondent writes us that a report was current in that city of the intention of the Pontifical Government to effect reforms, partly in conformity with the Emperor Napoleon's well-known letter to General Ney. The first of these measures is said to be the reorganization of a civil guard, and the second the formation of a secular Ministry. The same advices state that those reforms have been asked for from the Pope by the chief Roman aristocracy, headed by Prince Mark Antony Borghese.

The Imperial Library.

The Imperial Library in Paris has just received several important donations from various hands. The Emperor has presented it with the original MS. of Humboldt's "Cosmos;" The Empress has sent a Hebrew Old Testament, written on vellum, as stated some time ago; from the Société Asiatique the Library has received 324 MSS. in Carnool, written on palm leaves; a manuscript in the language of Thibet; a Sanscrit manuscript in the Dacanagari characters; and valuable papers, once the property of M. Ariel, a French agent in the East Indies; Dr. Clot-Bey has sent ten manuscripts in Arabic and Turkish, and twenty-three others in Arabic alone.

THE FASHIONS.

The Reception at the Tuileries and Dresses Worn at Court—A Novelty or Nothing—Costume of the Empress—The Prevailing Colors—New Style of Hats—Cut of Sleeves—Diamonds, Feathers, and Bands, Etc.

Paris, February 1.—The event of the week is the second reception at the Tuileries. Three thousand invitations were given out, and the three thousand attended, in the richest toilets. All the gentlemen wore tight silk stockings, ending in a buckled shoe. Their leggings, or *culottes*, are made of white cloth, and the tails and collars of their coats worked with gold. The shade of the coat is blue.

The enumeration of the ladies' dresses would be but a repetition of the fashions I have described since the opening of the season. The great feature was satin, which is made *à fourreau*, with the most extravagant lengths of train. A little oval front piece, under the waistband, not larger than the width of two hands, and which I should call an apron, if it were large enough, is the great novelty. No one knows what it is meant for, nor its origin; no one says it is pretty, but all call it *chic*, and that is supposed to mean something enviable in our degenerate idiom. There were oceans of snowy white organdies worked with floss silk and gold; plenty of plain tulles covered with white ruche and vaporous underskirts, entirely without any other trimming beyond pearl-head lace. All were flat in front, and there were velvet and satin bodies with basques cut in one, very low, either round or square. The low chemisette is pleated and edged with an insertion and valenciennes.

As I have frequently said, sleeves are mere bands—a puff, or anything that will trim round an arm-hole. A pretty dress I did admire, because it contrasted with the gorgeous glitter around me. It was made of tarlatan, cut in three flat skirts, which were sewn in the waist like flounces in the old school. The bottom of each was scolloped round wide and lined with pink tarlatan, which gave the dress a rosy appearance. The back of the skirt was ornamented only with a long sash, which widened gradually till it became a train at the bottom. Both flounces and sash were bordered with slightly twisted pink and white. The sleeves were *à la juive* like wings. The head dress was a cordon of apple blossoms.

The Empress wore a yellow satin robe, trimmed with bouillons of tulle, under which shone forth diamonds in flowers. She had a diadem of the same in her hair. The Imperial family entered the Salle des Maréchaux at nine o'clock, and advanced straight to the throne chairs, between rows of standing and courtesying guests. To the right of the Empress there sat Prince Napoleon, to the left of the Emperor Princess Mathilda. The ladies of the palace, ambassadresses, etc., took seats around their Majesties, all according to rank and station. At twelve they rose and walked through the different reception rooms, after which they entered the Galerie de Diane and supped.

After supper they retired, but the ball was kept up till three in the morning.

Emeralds are the favorite jewels this season; green silk is also in great demand. The great idea is to wear a larger quantity of bead and jet embroidery around waistbands on afternoon dresses; some end in very long glass bead fringe. Black poult de soie waistbands with square basquines, Vandykes, and folly points are fanciful trimmings.

Never was foulard so much sought after as it is now, and no fashion can be more welcome. It is as pretty as satin, and not half so expensive; it is made in the loveliest shades, of which the following are the prettiest at night:—Primrose, wallflower, Parme violet, roseleaf, and pea-green. When cleaned they look like new, when creased they are ironed, when stained they can be washed.

Feathers and feather bands are and will be fashionable for some time to come. Striped silks are trimmed with plaited ribbon, *en tablier*, and round the bottom; crape plaits are much worn round bonnets and left to hang entwined with flowers. I cannot admire them. Our spring bonnets will either be very flat or all "Bolivar" shape—high up in the air, like coal scuttles, and flat behind.

The prettiest hat will be Cêres, a kind of Watteau, trimmed with bunches of brown berries in a garland of frosted leaves, tied on with maize or straw-colored strings. Bonnet strings will be narrow.

THE SUNDAY CAR QUESTION.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

Sir:—As you have opened your columns to an earnest opponent of Sunday car travel ("W.", in your issue of 14th inst.), the presumption is that a brief note, taking a different view, will be as courteously received, particularly as the writer claims all that "W." can, in the interest of public morals and good order.

At the outset, Mr. Editor, your correspondent would most vigorously protest against "W.'s" assumption, that those who would use the cars on Sunday are either foreigners, or whisky drinkers to a greater extent than on other days; indeed, the reverse can easily be proven by persons who habitually used them when they did run on Sundays, or by application to the drivers and conductors—not over-willing witnesses, certainly. The reason for this "W." himself gives, unintentionally, when he speaks of the number of drinking establishments throughout the city. It doesn't look reasonable that men should pay to ride a long distance to the suburbs for the privilege of getting intoxicated, when in the very heart of the city one can throw a stone from almost any doorstep, and break the windows of a bar-room in full swing, the Sabbath though it may be. Had "W." noticed, as the subscriber has, the proportion of women and children—chiefly, it is granted, of the poorer classes—who patronized the cars on pleasant Sundays, he would see at once the fallacy of his position. Generally speaking, it is not the men who carouse and get drunk that need them; and it is doubted if a single instance of lawlessness can be mentioned, chargeable to the running of the cars on Sundays, that might not have occurred had they not been. Indeed, the use made of cars directly to the advantage of religion will recur to every one who has ever attended service at Beecher's or Cuyler's churches in Brooklyn, or Chapin's or Tyng's in New York. Ask the members, or, if "W." prefers, the pastors themselves of these churches, if they would abolish car running on Sundays, and then consider how very much more extended is our own city than either. All people have a choice of churches, if they are church members at all, and if there exists convenient and cheap communication by their doors, they have no excuse for remaining at home during service, be they ever so far off, or the weather ever so inclement. Of course, Mr. Editor, speaking in behalf of the great middle class of the community, there is no argument here for those who can afford to live where they please, and are able to maintain an establishment independent of their neighbors. These points were suggested by the tender solicitude "W." expresses for the morals of the community.

Touching the right of the people to decide the whole question by ballot, is where he most wounds the pride and manhood of our citizens. A purely local matter, the Legislature would have no right to refuse to listen to their overwhelming verdict. With intelligence enough to vote right on political matters, they can as safely be trusted to decide questions affecting either their convenience or morals. What do men, who, many of them, until they were sent to Harrisburg, never saw a town larger than their county seat, know of the needs of the second city in the Union? And what kind of an argument is it, that individuals may be enriched by legislation that affects the welfare of all? Suppose the general law of the State *is* in the way; if so, let the voice of the city be heard by the Legislature, and if their local necessities clash against Puritanic laws, let them not submit without at least right sturdy protests.

As a rule, those who distrust the people are not the ones to legislate for them, or to pass on what is for their good; and if the citizens of Philadelphia should decide in favor of their streets being used for their own accommodation on Sundays as well as week days, the power should not exist that gainsays them. If "W." remembers that in an election all citizens are privileged to vote who have paid their taxes, the extent of his slander of their good name is seen when he says that—"Should a vote be ordered in this city, it would be decided by the vicious and depraved." No less is it an insult by the Legislature to submit the matter to the Committee on Vice and Immorality, for the question is one raised as much in the interest of intelligence and progressive Christianity, and agitated as much by those having the public weal at heart, as by the troublesome foreigners and brewers that seem so to haunt the mind of "W.;" and though opposed now by all the eloquence and power of narrow-minded sectarianism, not to mention the purses of livery-stable keepers, Sunday car travel will continue to be a popular necessity; and although declared unlawful, through a legal technicality, the time must come when it cannot be said with so much truth of Philadelphia, that "The day is sacred, but man is vile"—and it will as surely come as some other innovations that the Church has gone out of its way to oppose.

Citizen.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING

Depot Quartermaster's Office,
Baltimore Md., February 6, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, in the city of Baltimore (at Government Storehouse, No. 120 S. EUTAW Street), on WEDNESDAY, 12 M., February 27, 1867, a lot of

ARMY CLOTHING,
consisting of
3478 NEW YORK JACKETS,

of irregular pattern, and otherwise unsuited for issue to troops.

By reason of its long retention in store, the material is in some instances more or less damaged.

Sale will take place in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms—Cash in Government funds, on day of sale.

Three days allowed to remove purchases.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,
A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A.,
Depot Quartermaster.
ADREON, THOMAS & CO.,
No. 18 S. CHARLES Street,
2 7 17t Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

Depot Quartermaster's Office,
Baltimore, Md.,
January 30, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the port of Baltimore (Henderson's Wharf, East Baltimore), on THURSDAY, 12 M., February 28, 1867, the

SUPERB SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER
COSMOPOLITAN,

of 779 tons; length, 225 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet; cylinder, 50 inches and 11 feet stroke.

A rare opportunity is afforded, in the sale of this steamer, to persons desiring to purchase a really first-class vessel.

She is of light draught, the engine and boiler are in most excellent condition, and the hull perfectly sound and strong.

It is believed that, for size and build, the COSMOPOLITAN surpasses any vessel hitherto offered by Government for sale at this port.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds, on day of sale.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned, or to the Auctioneers, Messrs. ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. 18 South CHARLES Street.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,
A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
2 2t27 Depot Quartermaster

MEDICAL

DR. J. S. ROSE'S ALTERATIVE.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

If you have corrupt, disordered, or vitiated blood, you are sick all over. It may appear as pimples, sores, or as some active disease, or it may only make you feel languid or depressed; but you cannot have good health if your blood is impure. Dr. Rose's Alterative removes all these impurities, and is the remedy that will restore you to health.

It is unequalled for the cure of all diseases of the glands, scrofula, tubercular consumption, and all eruptions of the skin. Price $1. Sole agents,

DYOTT & CO.,
No 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. DYOTT'S ITCH OINTMENT

will cure every form of itch, and is superior to any other remedy for the cure of that disagreeable and tormenting complaint. Price 25 cents. Sent per mail, 40 cents.

DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S EXPECTORANT.

For the cure of consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, catarrh, influenza, spitting of blood, bronchitis, and all diseases of the lungs.

This syrup having stood the test of many years' experience as a remedy for irritation or any inflammation of the lungs, throat, or bronchia, is acknowledged by all to be a remedy superior to any other known compound used for the relief and cure of coughs and consumption. Price $1. Sole agents.

DYOTT & CO
9 5 6m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at

L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cheap Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street
11 8§ Three doors above Walnut.

LOST OR DESTROYED—A CERTIFICATE OF STOCK OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY, No. 1494, in name of JAY COOKE & Co., for twenty-eight shares, dated June 7, 1862, having been lost or destroyed, application has been made to the Company for its renewal.

All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. 2 22lmst

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT.

Have just opened from New York auction sales, and other sources, several lots of GOODS BELOW GOLD PRICES.

50 dozen Linen Huckaback Towels, 12½c.
Large size Huckaback Towels, 25, 35, and 45c.
Large size Satin Damask Towels, 35c.
100 dozen Linen Doylies, at $1, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50, and $1·75 per dozen.
A large assortment of Linen Napkins, $2·45 up to $6 per dozen.
Linen Bird-Eye for Children's Aprons, 40, 50, 62½, 75, and 87½c.; very cheap.
Scotch Diaper by the piece, very cheap.
Linen Huckaback Towelling, 31, 35, and 40c.; very fine quality.
8-4 Power-Loom Table Linens, 65c. per yard.
7-4 Bleached Table Linens, 90c. per yard.
8-4 do. do. do. $1·12 per yard.
8-4 Table Linens, a job lot, very heavy, $1·25 per yard.
Linen Table Cloths, 2½ yards long, $2·50.
A large assortment Shirting Linens.
Heavy Housewife Linens.

WHITE GOODS—WHITE GOODS.

Just opened, 150 pieces Soft-finish Cambrics, from 25c. up to 50c. per yard, the balance of an importer's stock, which was bought at gold prices.
Several lots of White Brilliants, 20, 25, 28, 31, 37½ and 50 cents.
Do. do. Nainsook Muslins, 25, 28, 31, 37½, and 50 cents—very cheap.
150 pieces Nainsook Plaid Muslins, handsome large Plaids, very cheap.
White Marseilles and Piques, 37½, 50c., up to $1 a yard.
Several lots of Victoria Lawns, very cheap.
Several lots of Ladies' Linen Hdkfs to sell, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 25, and 28c.
Gents' Hdkfs, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 45, and 50c.
Several lots of Gents' Colored Border Hdkfs, very cheap.
Ladies' Hemstitch Hdkfs.
Ladies' Tucked Hdkfs, 37½, 44, 50, and 56c.
Lace Border Hdkfs., 31 cts.
A large assortment of Hamburg Edgings, Insertings, and Flouncings, a cheap lot of Dimity Bands, Etc., Etc.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

All the leading makes of Muslins at the very lowest prices.
Williamsville, Wamsutta, New York Mills, Amoskeag A, Whitinsville, Whitney, and Trenton Pillowcase and Sheeting Muslins.
American Calicoes and Ginghams.

PRICE & WOOD.
Northwest cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.

N. B.—Just opened, 50 pieces French Lawns, 20 cents, slightly soiled, worth 37½. 10 22§

LINENS AND WHITE GOODS,

FOR LADIES' WEAR

AT IMPORTERS PRICES.

Some special lots containing 5000 yards of celebrated makes of FRENCH AND IRISH LINENS, light, medium, and heavy.

LINEN LAWNS, Bird-eye Diapers, 5-8, 3-4, 7-8, 4-4.
FRENCH LINEN LAWNS, for Surplices.
LINEN CAMBRICS and SHEAR LINEN LAWNS

NEW WHITE GOODS,

Both Plain and Check,

OF ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SWISS MAKERS.

CAMBRICS, JACONETS, NAINSOOKS,
SWISS BOOK AND MULL MUSLINS,
CAMBRIC DIMITIES, HAIR CORD MUSLINS,
INDIA TWILL, striped and plain.
SOFT FINISH CAMBRIC, all widths.
ORGANDIES AND TARLETANS, for Evening Dresses.
VICTORIA AND BISHOPS LAWN.
PERCALES, MADAPOLAMES, COTTELLES.
FRENCH DIMITY, CAMBRIC LONG CLOTH.
FIGURED PIQUET AND CORDED PIQUET.

Goods on hand from previous purchases are marked down to correspondingly low prices.

ALSO, A SPECIAL LOT OF

1000 Nottingham Lace Curtains and Fringed Lace Tidies, at very reduced prices.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON.

IMPORTERS OF
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS
9 14 6mrp] NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

No. 229 North NINTH Street,

Above Race,

Have just received—
1300 yards Plaid Poil de Chevre, Spring colors, at 25c. per yard; cost 40 to import.
Select styles Spring Delaines.
Large assortment New-Style Calicoes.
Lancaster Ginghams, 25c.
Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½, 65, and 75c.; large assortment, all size plaits.
Three-ply Linen Cuffs, 13c.
Boys' Colored Bordered Linen Hdkfs., 12½c.
Huckaback Linen Towels, 18¾, 20, 25, 31, and 35c.
Bleached, Unbleached, and Loom Table Linens.
Nursery Diaper by the piece, all prices.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs., cheap.
Gents' large size Silk Hdkfs., bargain.
New Spring Balmorals, $1·25.
Balmorals, $1·75; over 60 dozen sold.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

One bale Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 25c.
One bale ⅞ Domet Flannel, 31c.
One bale 4-4 Domet Flannel, 37½c.
All-wool Flannels, from 31c. to $1.
Best styles, best quality Shirting Flannels.
Canton Flannels at reduced prices.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

Bleached Muslins at lowest market prices,
Williamsville, Wamsutta, Semper Idem.
Forestdale, Amoskeag, etc. etc.
Bleached Muslin at 12½c.
Unbleached Muslins, all widths, all prices.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
Pillow Case Muslin, 25c.; best in the city.

BARGAINS FROM AUCTION EVERY DAY.

FARIES & WARNER,
29§] No. 229 North NINTH Street,

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES

WILL OFFER HIS STOCK
OF
WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
HDKFS.
VEILS,
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.
UNTIL MARCH 1,

At a great sacrifice, to insure its being closed out prior to removal to

N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

628 HOOP SKIRTS, 628

LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT

LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2¼ yards round. THE CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 3 yards round.

These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference of every length, all of "our own make," wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts, Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1; 30 springs, $1·10; and 40 springs $1·25.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

Call or send for Circular of style, sizes, and prices.

Manufactory and Salesrooms,
No 628 ARCH Street,
1 3m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

DRY GOODS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

Prices Very Low.

Great Depression in the Woollen Trade.

Fine Mixed Coatings, half price.
Super French Black Cloths.
Biolley and Zamboni Cassimeres.
All-wool Cassimeres for Boys, 75 cents.
Good Stout All-wool Cassimeres, 90 cents.
Very Heavy All-wool Cassimeres, $1·00.
Elegant Mixed Cassimeres, $1·25.
Mixed Cassimeres, for Spring Wear, $1·25.
Extra Weight, for Business Suits, $1·50.
Double Twist Heavy Cassimeres, $1·75.
Very Elegant Cassimeres, $2·00.

FLANNELS.

WIDE DOMET FLANNELS, 31 CENTS.
ALL-WOOL FLANNELS, 35 CENTS.
ALL-WOOL WIDE FLANNELS, 37 CENTS.
HEAVY GOOD WIDE SHAKER, 62 CENTS.
BALLARDVALE FLANNELS, ALL WIDTHS.
1 BALE GREY TWILLED FLANNELS, 31 CENTS.

LINEN GOODS.

LINEN TOWELS, $1·50 PER DOZEN.
LARGE DINNER NAPKINS, $2·00 PER DOZEN.
500 DOZEN TOWELS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
300 DOZEN NAPKINS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
HAND-LOOM TABLE LINENS, 65 CENTS.

CALICOES.

18 CENT CALICOES FOR SPRING, BEAUTIFUL STYLES.
SPRING STYLE CALICOES, NOW OPEN.
WIDE SPRING CHINTZES.

COTTON GOODS.

Still Further Reductions in

WIDE SHEETINGS,
PILLOW MUSLINS,
NEW YORK MILLS,
WAMSUTTA,
WILLIAMSVILLE.

BE CAREFUL TO GET OUR PRICES BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.

1 11stmrp§

SHIPPING.

FOR BOSTON—STEAMSHIP LINE DIRECT.

SAILING FROM EACH PORT EVERY FIVE DAYS FROM PINE STREET WHARF, PHILADELPHIA, AND LONG WHARF, BOSTON.

The line between Philadelphia and Boston is now composed of the

ROMAN (new) Captain Baker, 1488 tons.
SAXON, Captain Matthews, 1250 tons.
NORMAN, Captain Crowell, 1293 tons.

These substantial and well-appointed steamships will sail punctually as advertised, and freight will be received every day, a steamer being always on the berth to receive cargo.

Shippers are requested to send bills of lading with their goods.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

HENRY WINSOR & CO.,
† No. 332 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
VIA NICARAGUA, EVERY TWENTY DAYS.

From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren street, at noon, with passengers and freight, at very LOW RATES. Connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the fine steamships

MOSES TAYLOR, Captain Blethen, and
AMERICA, Captain Wakeman

For further information, apply to the North American Steamship Company.

WILLIAM H. WEBB, President,
No. 54 Exchange Place, N. Y.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
† No 177 West street, corner Warren N. Y.
THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 217 Walnut street.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH. Every SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River, punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.

The favorite side-wheel Steamships
SAN JACINTO, Loveland Commander,
SAN SALVADOR, Atkins Commander.

Through tickets and bills of lading to all points, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

Elegant passenger accommodations.

GARRISON & ALLEN,
No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, N. Y.
H. LEAF, Agent, Adams' Express,
† No. 320 Chesnut street.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, $90, $60, $30, currency.
Passage from London, $75, $50 and $30, gold.
ATALANTA, Captain Pinkham.
BELLONA, Captain Dixon.
CELLA, Captain Gleadell.
WILLIAM PENN, Captain Billings.

The accommodations for passengers on these ships are unsurpassed. Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage, apply to CHARLES A. WHITING, No. 26 BROADWAY. For freight, apply at No. 54 SOUTH Street.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
H. LEAF, Agent, Adams' Express,
No. 320 Chesnut street.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF NEW YORK ....Saturday, March 2
CITY OF MANCHESTER ....Wednesday, March 6
CITY OF ANTWERP (new)..........Saturday, March 9
CITY OF BOSTON ....Saturday, March 16
CITY OF BALTIMORE..................Saturday, March 23

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$3
To London	115	To London	3
To Paris	125	To Paris	4

Passage by the Wednesday steamers—First Cabin, $110: Steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $ currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
8 7§ No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.

FOR NEW YORK. — PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1§ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE. THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels of this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River.

PEREIRE, Duchesne.
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont.
EUROPE, Lemane.
ST. LAURENT, Bocandé.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.

First Cabin, $160; Second Cabin, $100—including wine.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon-tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

† GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway

FOR BOSTON—VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER

The Boston and Newport line, by the splendid and superior steamers NEWPORT, METROPOLIS, OLD COLONY, and EMPIRE STATE, of great strength and speed, constructed expressly for the navigation of Long Island Sound, running in connection with the Old Colony and Newport Railroad.

Leave Pier No. 28, North River, foot of Murray street.

The steamer NEWPORT, Captain Brown, leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.

The steamer OLD COLONY, Captain Simmons, leaves Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.

These steamers are fitted up with commodious staterooms, water-tight compartments, and every arrangement for the security and comfort of passengers who are afforded by this route a night's rest on board and on arrival at Newport proceed per railroad again, reaching Boston early on the following morning.

A baggage master is attached to each steamer, who receives and tickets the baggage, and accompanies the same to its destination

A steamer runs in connection with this line between Newport and Providence daily, Sundays excepted

Freight to Boston is taken at the same rates as by any other regular line, and forwarded with the greatest expedition by an express train, which leaves Newport every morning (Sundays excepted), at 7 o'clock, for Boston and New Bedford, arriving at its destination about 11 A. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at the Office, on Pier No. 28 North River. For state rooms and berths apply on board, or, if it is desirable to secure them in advance, apply to

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
† No. 72 BROADWAY, New York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:—

December 31.—NEW YORK, Capt. W. G. Farber, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. Caverly.

January 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. Gray, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. Lapidge.

January 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. T. A. Harris, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. I. T. Watkins.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New Zealand.

Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer Colorado, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong-Kong on April 3, 1867.

One hundred pounds of baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal street, North River, New York.

No. 330 Chesnut street.
F. R. BABY, Agent.
† H. LEAF, Agent, Adams' Express.

EMPIRE STEAMSHIP LINE, FOR PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON.

Sailing from each port every Saturday, from second wharf above Vine street, Philadelphia, and Providence and Boston Railroad Wharf Providence, R. I.

The line is composed of the first-class Steamships

HUNTER, M. L. Rogers commander.
CHASE, J. A. Crossman commander.

These superior and well equipped steamships sail regularly as advertised. Freight will be received daily, a steamship being always on the berth to receive cargo.

Freight for Boston, Mass., and all intermediate points on the Boston and Providence or Worcester Railroads, will be received, and the goods delivered in less time and at lower rates than by any other route.

Bills of lading furnished at the office.

No bills of lading signed after the ship has sailed.

For further information, apply to

LATHBURY, WICKERSHAM & CO., Agents,
† No. 126 North Wharves.
Henry Cleaveland, Esq., Agent at Providence, R. I.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

The splendid first-class Iron Steamships

LOUISIANA, Captain Harrington.
PENNSYLVANIA, Captain Lewis
ERIN, Captain Cutting
THE QUEEN, Captain Grogan.
DENMARK, Captain Thomson.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain or on the continent.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

	Cabin	Steerage
To Liverpool or Queenstown....	$100	$30.

Through passage to Paris Antwerp Hamburg, Bremen, London, etc at low rates

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35 in currency can be obtained at No 27 BROADWAY.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the Office of the Company, No 57 BROADWAY. For steerage tickets, at the Passage Office of the Company, No 27 BROADWAY, or

THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 217 Walnut street.
† F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.— UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Regular Mail Steamers, sailing on the 22d of every month:—

NORTH AMERICA, Captain L. F. Timmerman.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinkelpaugh.
GUIDING STAR, Captain George B. Slocum.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St Thomas Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to

GARRISON & ALLEN Agents,
No 5 Bowling Green, New York.
H. LEAF, Agent, Adams' Express,
No 320 Chesnut street.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE by the only American Line to England and France.—The New York and Havre Steamship Company's first class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37, North River, for Havre, calling at Falmouth, the following days, at noon precisely:—

ARAGO....H. A. Gadsden....December 22, 1866,
And every 28 days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.

First-class. Main Saloon.........................$100
Lower Saloon
Second-class.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New York.
JAMES A WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe
LHERBETTE KANE & Co., Agents, Paris †

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL, calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers

The favorite passenger steamers of THE ANCHOR LINE

SAIL EVERY SATURDAY FROM PIER 44 NORTH RIVER.

Rates of passage, payable in Currency—To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, Cabins $90 and $70; Steerage $30. Prepaid certificates from these ports to New York, $35; Havre, Antwerp, etc. $100 and $37. For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
† No. 6 Bowling Green, New York.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
11§ DELAWARE Avenue above Laurel street.

THE SONG OF FIRE.

A CENTENNIAL HYMN, BY REV. DR. NADAL.

Almighty, at whose word,
Primeval light was born,
And sons of God in song were heard
With stars of morn;
Thou who didst set apart
The Patriarchal line,
And touch the prophet's lip and heart
With fire divine—

Thou who didst send the breath
And tongues of Pentecost,
And stir the sullen ear of death
Among the lost;
Thou boundless living Fire,
Thou all-renewing Flame,
With glowing hearts we now aspire
To sing Thy name!

When steadfast, sainted men
From human haunts were driven,
In deepest gloom of cave and den
Thy beams made heaven.
When mumm'ries took thy place,
And prayed to paint and stone,
Thy quenchless embers shed their grace
In convent lone.

Thy truth lay cold and dark
In dead and foreign speech;
At touch of thy reviving spark
It spoke to each.
Then pealed the bell long dumb
The note that woke the earth,
Inviting dying men to come
To heavenly birth.

The candlesticks of gold,
The mitre, robe, and crook,
In lust for filthy lucre sold,
Thy ray forsook
And fell on heads untaught;
The humble sons of toil
With eager hearts thy kindling caught,
And shared thine oil.

Now spread the holy heat—
The conflagration grew,
The charnelled hosts sprang to their feet,
Created new.
O'er sea and solid ground
The song of fire now rolls,
And note of heavenly dawn doth sound
To faithful souls.

Shekinah, Holy flame,
Pure Pentecostal tongue,
Burn on, shine on, be still the same,
Forever young!
Thy Church bring to her goal,
The earth to Christ be given,
Then lift the travail of his soul
To thrones in heaven!

DOINGS IN CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

Senate.

A resolution was passed donating the building material at Camp Chase to the State of Illinois, for an asylum for disabled soldiers. The Pacific Railroad Committee were discharged from the consideration of a number of bills granting aid to railroads. A joint resolution was offered to authorize a trial of the comparative resistance of iron-clad ships and stone fortifications to the fire of heavy artillery. The Judiciary Committee reported the bill to restore the possession of lands confiscated by the Rebel authorities as belonging to loyal citizens, to their legitimate owners. A bill was reported, authorizing the Lighthouse Board to make certain changes in the locations of lights to be established on the Southern coast of the United States. A bill to confirm the sales of lands in South Carolina by the Tax Commissioners was introduced. The bill authorizing mail service between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands was reported. The bill authorizing the returning of taxes erroneously paid by national banks was passed. The credentials of Mr. Trumbull, Senator from Illinois for six years from March 4, were presented. The Indian Bureau bill was taken up, but during its consideration the Senate went into executive session, after which a recess was taken.

EVENING SESSION.

The consideration of the bill transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department was resumed, but, without concluding the subject, the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

It was ordered that, for the remainder of the session, the sittings of the House should commence at 11 o'clock. The bill for the erection of a submerged tubular bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Louis was passed. A bill was reported providing ways and means for the redemption of $140,000,000 compound-interest notes falling due within the present year. It allows the banks and parties holding them to deposit them with the Treasury as a special loan, at three and sixty-five hundredths per cent. interest. Mr. Stevens offered an amendment, which was adopted under the previous question, to authorize the issue of $100,000,000 of legal-tender notes, without interest, for the payment of the compound-interest notes and accrued interest. The second section repeals the law authorizing the retirement of $4,000,000 of legal-tender notes per month. On the passage of the bill as amended the yeas were 75, nays 84, thus defeating the bill. A reconsideration was then ordered, and the second section was then struck out, after which the bill was passed—yeas, 95; nays, 65.

EVENING SESSION.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Secretary of War to make a report in reference to seized property taken in Louisiana, and the disposition of the same. The Secretary of the Interior was directed to order a survey for a proper place at which to locate a bridge across the Potomac river within the District of Columbia. Resolutions of the Kansas Legislature were presented, urging the admission of Colorado as a State, notwithstanding the President's objections. A resolution was offered directing the Secretary of the Navy to order an examination into the facts attending the location of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, with a view to removing the same; but the resolution was laid over until Tuesday. Leave was asked to offer a resolution instructing the Ways and Means Committee to report a bill authorizing the issue of five hundred million dollars of legal-tender notes, for the redemption of the Seven-thirty notes as they become due. Objection was, however, made. The Tax bill was then taken up and discussed in Committee of the Whole.

The Lessons of History.

All patriots who would guide their country to a happy issue out of her present troubles, should study lessons of policy to be learned from the annals of Switzerland, which, after the Sunderbund war, hurt no hair of any man's head, pilfered no man's property; and from the annals of France, which, after La Vendee was pacified, disturbed no man in it, either in liberty or estate, and wisely forbore to execute the Conscription law, though the Empire stood in need of every man, and though the master was Napoleon. Meditate these lessons, for the Sunderbund has left Switzerland, and La Vendee, France, more united than ever.—*Memphis Bulletin.*

Hungarian Art.—The purchase in Hungary for the British Museum, of a large collection of interesting objects and works of art is spoken of as more than probable.

—Mount Baldo, in the Italian Tyrol, is giving signs of a probable eruption. The neighborhood is frequently disturbed by shocks resembling those of an earthquake, and a livid brightness appears above the top of the mountain at night.

—Miss Addie Reese, the comedienne and protean actress, took a farewell benefit at Frankfort, Ky., on the 2d instant.

—Owens played "Solon Shingle" for the last time at the Louisville Academy of Music on the 2d inst.

—*Arrah-na-Pogue* was given at Rudolph's Opera House, Springfield, Illinois, on the 2d inst.

—Miss Rose Eytinge has been re-engaged for four nights at Wall's Opera House, Washington.

—The Washington Philharmonic Society gave the "Messiah" at Metzerott Hall on the 6th inst.

—Miss Glyn gave a series of readings at St. James' Hall, London, last month.

—Mrs. F. W. Lander, *nee* Miss Davenport, is at the National, Washington.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,00	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value,	$1,070,280·75
	Cost, $1,030,502·05.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,173. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank $41,102·26	
	Cash in Drawer 447·14	41,540·00
		$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
John R. Penrose,
James Traquair,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,
John D. Taylor,
Jacob Riegel,
Samuel E. Stokes,
Henry Sloan,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer McIlvaine,
J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
A. B. Berger, "
D. T. Morgan, "
George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 18§

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
AND
GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY

Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000.
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250

All Losses promptly adjusted without reference t England.

ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA. 18 11 6m

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 33 S. FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. 627 Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Superintendent Penna. R.R.
Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut streets.
G. C. Franciscus, Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 3036 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 S. Third street. 1 31y

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies. Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,
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RICHARD CADBURY,
HENRY HAINES,
T. WISTAR BROWN,
WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
WILLIAM HACKER,
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SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.
J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27§

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robbins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 3 30§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,
M. B. Mahony,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmund Castillon,
Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 41

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1866,
$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	944,543·15
Premiums	1,162,308·81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467·53.
INCOME FOR 1866, $310,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,
Tobias Wagner,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,
Edward C. Dale,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [11]

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, NO. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL
CAPITAL, $500,00

Assets, January 8, 1867, $1,763,267·33.

INSURES MARINE,
INLAND TRANSPORTATION and FIRE RISKS

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,
Samuel W. Jones,
John A. Brown,
Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
Richard D. Wood,
William Welsh,
S. Morris Waln,
John Mason,
George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
Edward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke,
William Cummings,
T. Charlton Henry,
Alfred D. Jessup,
John P. White,
Louis C. Madeira

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &C.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 11§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CALIFORNIA WINE COMPANY
WINES,

From the Vineyards of Sonoma, Los Angelos, and Wapa Counties, California, consisting of the following:

WINE BITTERS,
ANGELICA,
SHERRY,
HOCK,
MUSCATEL,
CATAWBA,
CLARET,
PORT,
BRANDY,
CHAMPAGNE.

These WINES are warranted to be the pure juice grape, unsurpassed by any in the market, and are h recommended for Medicinal and Family purposes.

FOR SALE BY
E. L. CAUFFMAN,
AGENT,
No. 21 North FOURTH Street
1 3 thstu2m PHILADELPHIA

GREAT REVOLUTION
IN THE
WINE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES
Pure California Champagne,

Made and prepared as if done in France, from pu California Wine, and taking the place of Importe Champagne.

The undersigned would call the atten o. W Dealers and Hotel-Keepers to the foll letter, which may give a correc idea o the quality of the Wine—

"CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1866.

"MESSRS. BOUCHER & CO.—

"Gentlemen:—Having given your California Champagne a thorough test we take pleasure in saying tha we think it the best American Wine we have ever used We shall at once place it on our bill of fare.

"Yours truly, J. E. KINGSLEY & CO."

CALL and TRY OUR CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGN

BOUCHER & CO.,
11 20 tuths3m] No. 36 DEY Street, New York.
A. MAYER, Agent, 710 SANSOM St., Philadelphia.

PATTERSON & BOULTON,
No. 130 WALNUT Street,
Sole Agents for the State of Pennsylvania.

Otard, Dupuy & Co. Cognac Brandy.
Heidsieck & Co. Champagne Wines.
Ernest Lausseure Burgundy Wines.

Importers of "Harp" Gin, Jamaica Rum, Sherry Wines, Burgundy Ports, and London Porter and Ale. 2 19 tuthslm

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To clo the estate of the late
JOHN A. MURPHEY,
Importer and Dealer in
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Phila.

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms

GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS and WATER COOLERS

A fine assortment of PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia, and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

Note.—Our friends in the country may order by mail and prompt attention will be given [11 1 thstu§

THE NEWS-STAND, S. W. CORNER SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, is open daily until 9 P. M., for the sale of the leading Morning Evening, Weekly, Sunday, and Illustrated Newspapers of this city; together with the New York dailies weeklies, etc. 72

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and all points in the Lehigh and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after TUESDAY, January 1, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 12·55 P. M., for Easton and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 9 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train, take the Stage at Old York road.

At 10·15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 2·35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take Stage at Doylestown for New Hope.

At 3·45 P. M.—Evening Express for Bethlehem and principal stations on the North Pennsylvania Railroad making close connection at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley train for Easton, reaching there at 6·45 P. M. Passengers for Plainfield, Somerville, and other points on New Jersey Central Railroad, take New Jersey Central train at Easton, which arrives in New York at 10·45 P. M. Passengers for Sumneytown take Stage at North Wales, and for Nazareth at Bethlehem, and for Greenville at Quakertown.

At 4·20 P. M.—Accommodation, for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5·20 P. M.—Through accommodation, for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening Train for Allentown, Mauch Chunk, etc.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation, for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9·15 A. M., 2·30 and 8·40 P. M.

2·30 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6·15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 5·15, and 7·05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11·50 A. M., and 3·05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·35 P. M.

Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.

Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth streets passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Hillman's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot

Office No. 113 South THIRD Street. 11§

1867.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie, and is the most direct route to the great Oil Regions of Pennsylvania. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1·20 P. M.; Elmira Mail, 5·40 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.; Elmira Mail, 8·00 A. M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 10·00 A. M.

Leave New York at 5·00 P. M., arrive at Erie 7·15 P. M.

Leave Erie at 5·30 P. M., arrive at New York 4·40 P. M.

Leave Erie at 10·25 A. M., arrive at New York 10·10 A. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWYNNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
11§ A. L. TYLER, General Sup., Erie.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROADS.—From Ferry foot o VINE Street, Philadelphia.

6 P. M.—Freight for New York, and points North or East.

11 A. M.—Way Freight.

Goods delivered at Company's Depot, No 320 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia, by 5 P. M, will be forwarded by this line, and arrive in New York at 5 o'clock next morning.

Freight received at Pier No. 32 North River, N. Y., by 4·30 P. M., will be ready for delivery in Philadelphia early the following morning.

FARE TO NEW YORK, TWO DOLLARS.

Ticket Office, Vine Street Ferry.

For further information, apply to Company's Agents R. H. CHIPMAN, Freight Office and Depot, No. 320 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia.

J. B. BURT, Pier No 32 North River, foot of DUANE Street, New York.

Or at General Freight and Passenger Office, Philadelphia, No. 411 CHESNUT Street.

WILLIAM N. CLAYTON,
Superintendent, Red Bank, N. J.
S. C. HASTY,
General Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.
T. BRENT SWEARINGEN,
General Agent, Philadelphia.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after December 13, 1866, trains will run daily, Sundays excepted from Cooper's Point Camden, opposite VINE Street Ferry, as follows:—

11·30 A. M. Way Freight for all stations; passenger car attached.

6·10 P. M.—Through Freight for New York; passenger car attached.

Freight received in Philadelphia at the Company's warehouse, No. 320 N. DELAWARE Avenue, until 5 o'clock P. M., reaching New York early next morning

Freight boat leaves Pier No. 32, North river, New York, foot of DUANE Street, daily, Sundays excepted, at 5 P. M., reaching Philadelphia early next morning.

The 9 A. M. train from Philadelphia, and the 11 A. M train from New York, are discontinued.

S. C. HASTY,
General Freight Agent, Red Bank N. J.
W. N. CLAYTON,
Superintendent, Red Bank, N. J.
R. B. CHIPMAN, Agent,
No. 320 N DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia

GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 630 MARKET Street, Philadelphia, November 19, 1866.—The Globe Express Company will this day open its first line between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington for

HEAVY FREIGHT AND PACKAGES.

They will call for and deliver promptly at the following rates:—

For heavy freights to and from New York, 40c. per 100 lbs.; Baltimore, 50c. per 100 lbs.; Washington, 80c. per 100 lbs.; Georgetown, 90c. per 100 lbs; Alexandria, $1 20 per 100 lbs.

Packages and valuables will be taken at as reasonable rates as by any other responsible Company.

The Company is arranging to rapidly open its offices at all important points through the South and Southwest, as a full Express.

This Company are prepared to pay promptly for any loss or damage that may occur.

Orders may be left at the above Office.

S. W. WILSON, Superintendent.
STUART GWYNN,
Of New York, President.
E. C. PECHIN,
Of Philadelphia, Treasurer.

MEDICAL BOARD FOR THE EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION INTO THE NAVY AS ASSISTANT SURGEONS,

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
December 29, 1866

A Board of Medical Officers is now in session at the NAVAL ASYLUM, Philadelphia, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Corps of the Navy.

Gentlemen desirous of appearing before the Board must make application to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, or to the undersigned, stating residence, place and date of birth. Applications to be accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character.

Candidates must not be less than twenty-one nor more than twenty-six years of age.

No expense is allowed by the Government to candidates attending the sessions of the Board, as a successful examination is a legal pre-requisite for appointment in the Navy.

The many vacancies existing in the Medical Corps insure immediate appointments to successful candidates.

P. J. HORWITZ,
1 3 th10t Chief of Bureau.

PASTE! PASTE! PASTE!

THE UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY

Manufacture a PATENT PASTE which only needs to be known to be appreciated. It is always ready for use is warranted not to ferment, and is sold cheap.

It is put up in barrels, half barrels, and boxes.

KEITH & PICKETT,
SOLE AGENTS,
1 26 tuths2m No. 134 South Wharves.

RAILROAD LINES.

ANNAMESSIC ROUTE!

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

THE SHORTEST LINE TO ALL POINTS SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

PASSENGERS FOR

Norfolk,
Weldon,
Raleigh,
Newbern,
Charlotte,
Wilmington,
Columbia,
Charleston,
Kingsville,
Savannah,
Augusta,
Atlanta,
Macon,
West Point,
Montgomery,
Mobile, and

NEW ORLEANS.

TO AVOID DELAY ASK FOR TICKETS BY THE NEW AND SHORT ANNAMESSIC ROUTE.

Trains leave Depot of PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue.

DAILY (Saturday excepted) at 11 P. M.,

Arriving in Norfolk at 1 P. M. the following day.

FIVE HOURS SOONER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE, and making close connections for all points

SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST!

For Tickets and all other information, apply at the Office of the Company, No. 629 CHESNUT Street, or at the Ticket Office of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, No. 828 CHESNUT Street.

S. P. WILTBANK,
12§ GENERAL AGENT.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, OCTOBER 8, 1866.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M. Arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle Chambersburg, Hagerstown, &c.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, &c., and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, &c., at PORT CLINTON with the Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, &c.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, &c.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, &c.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·40 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·35 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon, for Reading and all way stations, leaves Reading at 11·30, and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. Returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11·53 A. M., and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, &c.

Returning, Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M., and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·51 A. M. and 11·30 P. M., and arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·11 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M., for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M., and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half price.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches, at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

PITTSBURG, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.

THE PAN HANDLE ROUTE WESTWARD.

Owing to the great distance saved by THIS ROUTE, the Government has assigned to it the carrying of the United States Mail to the principal cities of the West and Southwest

THERE BEING BUT ONE CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND CINCINNATI AND BUT TWO TO ST. LOUIS.

PASSENGERS BY THIS ROUTE WILL ARRIVE IN CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS, CAIRO, AND ST. LOUIS, ONE TRAIN IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER LINE.

Fast line at 12·00 M. Passengers by this train take supper at Altoona; can take state room sleeping cars. Passengers are not subject to change at Pittsburg, but run through to Coshocton, affording an unbroken night's rest.

Night Express 11 P. M. Passengers can take sleeping cars through to Cincinnati with but one change; by this line you have the advantage of comfort and pleasure particularly for ladies travelling alone, and families with children, by this route between Philadelphia and all the principal points West and South.

Be sure to purchase tickets "VIA STEUBENVILLE," at

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD OFFICE,
Corner of THIRTIETH and MARKET streets
Philadelphia.
S. F. SCULL,
General Ticket Agent Steubenville, O.
JOHN H. MILLER,
General Eastern Passenger Agent,
No. 526 Broadway, New York.
JOHN DURAND, General Superintendent.
Pennsylvania Railroad Office, No 631 Chesnut street, and Thirtieth and Market streets West Philadelphia.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN AND AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
11§ No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE Railroad.

TIME TABLE,

Commencing Monday, December 24, 1866.

Trains will leave Depot, corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way-Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with the Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted, for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 (daily) P. M. for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington with Delaware R. R. Line (Saturdays excepted,) stopping at Middletown, Smyrna, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with boat for Norfolk, Portsmouth and the South.

Passengers by boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12·30, 4, 6 and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4 P. M. train connects with the Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6 P. M. Train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington 7·15 and 8·30 A. M., 3 and 6·30 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 1·10 P. M., Express; 6·35 P. M., Express; 8·25 P. M., Express.

From Baltimore to Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4 P. M.

Trains for Baltimore leave Chester at 4·49 and 9·12 A. M., and 3·38 P. M.

Trains for Baltimore leave Wilmington at 5·22 and 10 A. M., and 4·15 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.

Leave Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville and Wilmington. Also, stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia, and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and at Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Through Tickets to all points West, South and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this Office can have their baggage checked at their residence by Graham's Baggage Express. H. F. KENNEY, Sup't.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars on the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Street Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays the Market street cars leave Front and Market streets 35 minutes before the departure of each train.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	at 8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accom., Nos 1 and 2,	10·00 A. M. and 11.20 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	at 12·00 M.
Parksburg Train	at 1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4·00 P. M.
Pittsburg and Erie Mail	at 9·00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	at 11·00 P. M.

Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers by Mail Trian go to Williamsport without change of cars, and arrive at Lock Haven at 8·10 P. M.

Passengers by Mail Train go to Carlisle and Chambersburg without change of cars.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, No. 631 Chesnut street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express	at 12·50 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	at 7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accom., Nos. 1 and 2	8·20 A. M. and 7·10 P. M.
Parksburg Train	at 9·20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	at 12·40 P. M.
Fast Line	at 1·30 P. M.
Day Express	at 5·50 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9·50 P. M.

Philadelphia Express arrives daily, except Monday.

Cincinnati Express arrives daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers leaving Lock Haven at 7 A. M., and Williamsport at 8·40 A. M., reach Philadelphia, without change of cars, from Williamsport, by Day Express, at 5·50 P. M.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to one hundred dollars in value. All baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

For further information, apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 631 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent, at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows viz:—

	Fare.
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom.	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. and Emigrant, 1st class	2·25
2d do.	1·50

At 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham and Vincentown, and at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Mount Holly only.

At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6 and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, &c. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines runs direct through to Trenton.

The 1 P. M. Market line will leave from foot of Market street, upper ferry.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4·30 6·45 P.M., and 12 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, Fare $3·00. The 6·45 P. M. line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5, 6·45 P. M., and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, &c., and at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 3, 4·30, 5 and 12 P. M. for Schencks.

At 10·15 A. M., 3, 5 and 12 P. M. for Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6 and 12 P. M., for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Bridesburg and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 10·15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 12 P. M. for Wissinoming.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD,

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes, daily, Sundays excepted, from Kensington Depot as follows:—

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, &c.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c.

The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, &c.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORristown Railroad.

TIME TABLE.

On and after Thursday, November 1, 1866, until further notice,

FOR GERMANTOWN,

Leave Philadelphia, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·15, 3·45, 4, 5, 5·45, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown, 6, 7, 7·30, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 3, 4, 4·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3·45 and 5·45 up trains will not stop on the Germantown branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 7, 10·45 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 6, 9·45 P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3·45, 5·45, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40 and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40 and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8·35, 11·05 A. M., 1·30, 3, 4·30, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1·30, 4·30, 6·15 and 8 P. M.

The 5·30 P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mills and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2·30 and 6·45 P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 5 and 8·30 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8·35, 11·05 A. M., 1·30, 3, 4·30, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7·30, 8·20, 9·30, 11·30 A. M. 2, 5, 6·45 and 8·30 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2·30 and 6·45 P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7·30 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations, at 8 A. M. Mail., 3·30 P. M., Passenger.

For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3·30 and 6 P. M.

For Cape May, at 3·30 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE

Woodbury at 7·15 and 8·40 A. M., and 4·54 P. M.

Bridgeton at 7·05 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. Freight, 6·30 P. M.

Salem at 6·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M. Freight, 5·45 P. M.

Millville at 6·55 A. M. and 3·00 P. M. Freight, 6·10 P. M.

Cape May at 11·45 A. M., Passenger and Freight.

Freight will be received at First Covered Wharf above Walnut street, from 9·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. That received before 7·00 A. M. will go through the same day

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

11§ WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

ENGLISH OPERA.—The *Enchantress*, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather attracted a good house last evening, but the performance had the usual drawbacks incident to the "first night" of a show-piece. The scenery and appointments were very good, the dresses handsome, and the number of persons engaged in its representation quite respectable, but the extreme length of many of the scenes made the performance drag considerably. The opera could be curtailed with great advantage; and, for the matter of that, the "ballet" might be omitted altogether, and the public not lose anything by the omission. This department last evening was anything but "artistic," and instead of adding to the successful rendition of the piece turned many of the scenes into positive burlesque. The music of the *Enchantress*, though light and generally agreeable, is so much of the "I'd be a Butterfly" school, as to create but little interest in the listener. The best music in it is that composed by Dr. W. P. Cunnington, of this city, under whose direction it was first produced, some years ago, at the Walnut Street Theatre. The whole of the prologue, containing a very fine chorus and other grand music; the "Bolero," sung by Miss Richings, at the end of the first act, and afterwards repeated by her at the close of the opera, the fine chorus, "Down in the Mantling Glass"—which, by-the-way, was strangely omitted last evening—and other fine bits, are all the Doctor's brain work; and to tell the truth, and with all due deference to Balfe, we prefer the work of C. to that of D. decidedly. Much of the music of the latter is insipid and tiresome, although some of the solos are conceived in his best vein, and save the opera from positive failure. In this category may be classed Mr. Seguin's fine solo in the first act, "She is seen where the Vapors of Morn Arise;" that for Mr. Campbell in the second act, a noble composition, grandly executed by Mr. C., and the grand arias for the tenor and soprano in the second and third acts. Among Balfe's choruses, "The Pirate's Serenade" is about the only one that will survive him. The others are generally lacking in spirit, and some of them are abundantly endowed with the somnolent qualities necessary to put an audience to sleep in the shortest space of time. It is a pity that the large amount of money which has unquestionably been expended in the production of the *Enchantress*, had not been devoted to the getting up of something more likely to take with the public. As it is, the piece, we think, is destined to have a very short run—when it would probably take several weeks' successful performance of it to remunerate the management for its outlay.

The *role* of Stella, the "Enchantress," was beautifully sung and acted by Miss Richings, who, indeed, throughout the whole opera, displayed her great abilities as a histrion and vocalist to perfection. She also looked the character as well as acted it, and seemed enchanting enough to have turned the heads of others than the fortunate "Don Sylvos."

Mr. Castle performed the latter character admirably, and sang the music of his part with the utmost grace and fervor. Mr. Campbell, as the "Regent," had but little to do, but that little made the audience regret that Balfe had not taken more care of his baritone. His only solo was superbly sung and deservedly encored. The acting of Mr. Seguin, as the "Pirate Chief," was excellent, as was also that of Mr. Peter Richings as "Doctor Mathanasius." Mr. Richings was very warmly received—in fact, something akin to an *ovation* was accorded him on his first appearing on the stage. The characters of "Forte Bracchio," by Mr. Peakes; "Nugues," by Mr. Wylie; and "Galeas," by Mr. Arnold, were all well rendered. The chorus, for a first night, was very acceptable, and the orchestra unobjectionable, Mr. Dietrich, the talented leader, performing his arduous duties capitally.

The *Enchantress* will be repeated this evening for the benefit of Miss Richings, when, doubtless, its rendition will be much more successfully accomplished than last evening. The energy, talent, and industry of the accomplished *beneficiare* are deserving of a substantial recognition at our hands, and if we do not find a full and fashionable audience at the Academy of Music this evening, we shall be wofully disappointed.

BENEFITS TO-NIGHT.—At the Chesnut, for the benefit of Miss Helen Western, that lady will appear as "Thisbe" in the *Actress of Padua*, and as "Paul" in the *Pet of the Petticoats*.

At the Walnut, Mrs. Bowers plays for her farewell benefit "Jane Shore," and "Adrienne de Beaupre" in the new drama called the *Duel in the Mist*, supported by Messrs. J. C. McCollom, J. B. Roberts, Maurice Neville, and the whole company.

At the Arch, for Mr. G. L. Fox's farewell benefit, *Zillah*, *Jack and Gill*, and the burlesque *Colleen Bawn* will be played. Miss Fanny Herring will appear, in conjunction with the two Foxes, for this occasion only.

THE GERMANIA.—The following is the programme for the Concert to-morrow afternoon, at Musical Fund Hall:—

1. Overture—"The Flight into the Mountains"........Gade
2. Wanderlied........H. Proch
3. Nightshade Waltz........C. Huenn
4. Andante, from Third Sinfonie........Mozart
5. Overture—"Yelva"........Reissiger
6. Quartette, from *Rigoletto*........G. Verdi
7. First Finale, from *Lucia*........Donizetti

E. L. DAVENPORT.—Mr. Davenport began his professional career in what is termed "the palmy days of the drama," when it was centred mostly in the Eastern cities, and not so widely distributed over the Union as at present. He made his *debut* at an early age, in Boston, as "Wellborn," in *A New Way to Pay Old Debts*, the "Sir Giles" of the evening being the great Junius Brutus Booth. His success was decided, and he soon became a prominent actor in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. About 1849 he visited Europe, and made his first appearance in London at the Princess Theatre, in the character of "Sir Thomas Clifford," in *The Hunchback*. He subsequently acted the standard Shakesperian characters with success in England for six years, when he returned to America, and made his *reentree* in New York in the character of "Othello," the acknowledged "best American actor who had visited Great Britain." His successful achievements since in his native country are well known. He has always been an especial favorite in Philadelphia, and will be gladly welcomed on Monday next, when he will appear in his favorite *role* of "Hamlet," of which the New York *Spirit of the Times* says:—"Mr. Davenport is, beyond a doubt, the best 'Hamlet' on the American stage. His acting of the part displays true artistic finish and earnest study. An admirable performance, and one which will benefit every student of Shakespeare to witness." In the production of the tragedy at the Walnut Street Theatre, Mr. Davenport's picture of "Hamlet" will receive a frame worthy of such an elaborate work of art.

THE PRINCESS ALEXANDRA.—Wednesday afternoon a cable despatch, costing $30 at least, announced that the Princess Alexandra had an attack of rheumatism. A later despatch showed that the telegraphic diagnosis was incorrect, and at the cost of about the same amount we are informed that the royal line of England has received a further extension. The phrase "cable rheumatics," as a new term in medical science, may soon become popular.

—The death is announced at Paris, at the age of eighty, of Viscount de Naylies, formerly Garde du Corps of Louis XVIII and Charles X; also of the Countess de Cossart d'Espies, aged 66.

MUCH DINING.—The receptions and entertainments at the Tuileries, says the *Sport*, are numerous. Each Sunday during the season is devoted to the colonel's dinner, as it is termed, the commanders of the different corps quartered in Paris being invited in turn. On Mondays there is a family dinner, which will shortly be followed by soirées in the private apartments of the Empress. There are to be four grand official banquets, the first of which took place on the 9th; the others are fixed for the 23d instant, and the 6th and 26th of February.

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OF THIS COMMONWEALTH.

The Committee appointed by the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, to inquire and report to the House the value, location, and uses of the property exempted from taxation in the State of Pennsylvania, will meet on SATURDAY MORNING, February 23, 1867, at the Common Council Chamber in Philadelphia, and will continue in session from 10 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M. Parties interested in such properties in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Wards are requested to attend.

WILLIAM S. GREGORY, Chairman,
JAMES N. KERNS,
GEORGE DE HAVEN,
W. M. WORRALL,
SAMUEL JOSEPHS—Committee.

GEORGE W. MOONEY, Secretary. 2 21 2t

BOUNTY! BOUNTY! BOUNTY!—PAYMENT OF BOUNTY.

OWENS & CO., No. 428 WALNUT Street, have received special information from the Department at Washington that the bounties will be paid rapidly, in proof of which they have received over one hundred and fifty checks for their clients. Much depends in the payment of claims on the manner in which they are made up, as well as upon the facilities in Washington, for prosecuting them to a final issue. Owens & Co., would apprize their patrons that they have both these requisites, and would call the public attention to these facts.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of THOMAS M. ZELL, deceased.

The petition of ANNIE ZELL, widow of said decedent, having been filed, claiming to retain the personal property mentioned and appraised in the schedule thereto annexed, of the value of $299·50, according to the act of Assembly of April 14, 1851, and the supplements thereto. Notice is hereby given that the same will be approved by the Court on Saturday, the 9th day of March, 1867, unless exceptions thereto be filed.

WILLIAM S. PRICE,

Attorney for Petitioner.

Philadelphia, February 21, 1867. 2 22 29-5 8 4t*

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N. B.—Goods arranged for examination, and catalogues ready early on morning of sale. [2 19 3t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

February 26, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 1500 packages boots, shoes, brogans, etc., embracing a prime and fresh assortment of first class City and Eastern manufacture. Open for examination with catalogues early on the morning of sale. [2 22 3t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

We will hold a large sale of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods by catalogue, on four months' credit, and part for cash,

On Thursday Morning,

February 28th, commencing each day at 10 o'clock, embracing about 900 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks and cottons.

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